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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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DARLING & KEITH,
34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

Editorial.

AMONG THE VERMONT FARMERS.

Farm of Col. J. B. Mead at Randolph.

During our recent trip into Vermont to attend the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association, an opportunity was afforded for taking a winter view of some of the fine farms in the town of Randolph, a part of the State it had never before been our privilege to visit.

Randolph lies in Orange County, on the east side of the mountains and about twenty-three miles southerly from Montpelier and thirty-two northerly from White River Junction. The Central Vermont Railroad passes through the town, in its western part, where a thriving village has grown up. The centre of the town is about four miles from the railroad station and is reached by stages which run to the trains twice a day. Our introduction to Randolph, however, was not by stage.

The special object of our visit at this inclement season of the year was to see the recently imported herd of polled Suffolk cattle, which have found a home for the present upon the farm of Col. J. B. Mead, in whose company the trip from Burlington to Randolph was made. At the station we found a neighbor's black pony hitched to a sleigh, and ready for a four mile frolic through the two feet of snow and up the hill to the centre, and another mile down to a valley beyond, where lies what is hereafter to be called "Suffolk Farm," the home of Col. Mead and his pet no-horns.

A Model Barn.

The first object to note, after taking in a view of the broad fields and pastures, is the noble side-hill barn, which at the time it was built was probably unsurpassed in the economy of its plan by any similar structure in the State. The dimensions are 75 feet long, 45 feet wide, with posts 32 feet high. The timber is 10 inches square, except the sills, which are 10 by 12. The rafters are 34½ feet long, of white pines cut the whole length and peeled, and hewed on one side, and the floor timbers throughout, are in like proportion for size and strength. Under the whole is a basement 9 feet in the clear for storing manure, roots, etc. This room also makes a comfortable place for hogs, of which choice breeds are bred and fattened upon the skimmed milk from the dairy. At the bank end of the barn is a covered bridge, 25 feet long by 15 feet wide for driving in at an easy grade to the main floor which is level with the plates, and from which the hay is pitched down instead of up as is necessary in most farm barns.

At one side of the bridge is a space some two feet wide partitioned off for a corn crib. This style of corn crib is becoming quite popular in Vermont. The boarding is sawed into narrow strips and nailed a little distance apart on girths running horizontally. This makes the outside covering vertical, so it readily turns water. The inside is boarded with the same material laid horizontally against studding. Corn dries rapidly in such a crib, and rats and mice find it a pretty cold place for winter quarters. The only other "addition" is a shed 45 by 16 feet, the upper story packed full of farming tools, the lower used as stable room for young stock. The roof over the whole is shingled, but the timbers and covering boards are intended for receiving slate whenever the shingles need replacing. Painted clapboards cover the outside walls. The structure when completed cost about $3000, and the bills were paid from the savings of the proprietor's earnings, first as private and finally as Colonel, while defending the nation's honor in the War of the Rebellion. Long may it stand, a fitting monument to the character of the frugal as well as patriotic sons of Vermont.

Crops Produced.

The homestead proper contains about 200 acres; adjoining this is a 60 acre farm from which hay is cut, the tillage land and buildings being occupied by a tenant; 100 tons of hay were cut last season from about 50 acres of mowing on both farms. On the home farm were harvested 160 bushels of wheat from 5 acres, 700 bushels of ears of corn on six acres, 85 bushels of rye on 3 acres, 250 bushels oats on 4½ acres, 30 bushels buckwheat and 125 bushels Indian wheat on 5 acres. About half the oats were on green sward and were light. There were also four acres planted to sweet corn which was allowed to produce ears, when it was cut up for feeding to the cattle, some of it being cured for winter use. The barn was thought to be extravagantly large when built, but it is none too large now to conveniently store the large amount of hay and grain which the well tilled acres produce. In the tool shed we saw a full collection of the needful implements required for a modern farm of this capacity, conspicuous among which were a grain reaper and binder, a mower, tedder, horse rake, pulverizing and smoothing harrows, swivel ploughs and improved cultivators and horse hoes.

The Dairy Stock.

Col. Mead formerly kept Shorthorn cattle, and there are some creditable dairy and beef stock of that herd now in his stables, but believing that the "coming cow" is to be a hornless animal, he has recently made a beginning towards obtaining a full herd of them to take the place of the Shorthorns, a name, by the way not particularly significant, as the Shorthorns have hooking appendages exceeded in length by few of the other popular breeds now kept in this country. Col. Mead's polled herd now numbers twelve animals, including a two years old bull, Pomp 541, purchased last spring from Mr. Taber's herd at Patterson, N. Y.; a yearling bull, Romeo, and ten two year old heifers, one with a heifer calf a few weeks old, imported last fall from Suffolk and Norfolk, England. They are all of a solid, bright cherry red color and Mr. Henry Euren, the editor of the Red Polled Herd Book, says of them that it is the best selection ever made from the home of the breed, and better than would have been sold for much more money to have gone to any English buyer, the desire of the owners being to let Americans see a few good typical animals of several of the most noteworthy tribes.

Col. Mead is so well pleased with the herd that he will sell all his horned cattle before turning to grass in the spring, or send one of the herds to another farm in his possession, that there may be no danger of injury from goring. The Polled Reds are as harmless when herding together as a flock of sheep, and never having learned to fight, might find themselves at a disadvantage if turned in with a lot of horned cattle. The risk of property too, would be a matter of no small account in the case of animals procured at such great risk and expense as necessarily attends an importation of this kind.

The other farm alluded to is about three miles away, contains 200 acres, the improved land being rented, while the wood land brings a liberal yearly income from the sale of lumber for shoe lasts. It is expected that 10,000 last blocks will be split out the present season, which will bring about $3000 delivered on board cars.

The Normal School.

Col. Mead's farming has been profitable, as his records will show, but mere money making for money's sake, has never been a leading trait in his character. At the Centre Village was located several years ago one of the three State Normal Schools, an institution that has been of great service to the town by bringing to it for several months in the year a large number of the most promising and cultured young men and women of the State. At the time the school was established and for some time after, the accommodations for boarding students were entirely inadequate to the demand, and no one seemed ready to meet the want until Col. Mead took the venture of erecting a large and beautiful boarding house, costing when furnished and ready for occupancy something over $13,000, an ornament to the place and another monument to the public spirit of one of Vermont's leading farmers.

The Farmers' Club.

Randolph has one of the oldest Farmers' Clubs in the State, with a membership of fifty to sixty, holding meetings regularly through the winter, with an occasional fair or festival in the summer season. It was our pleasure to be present at the annual meeting for the choice of officers and for the transaction of other business. It is the first farmers' organization we have met, that carries on business without a treasurer or treasury, but this does not prevent the holding of public meetings on an extended scale. When money is wanted for a special purpose, each member contributes on the spot till the want is supplied. The President for the current year is L. N. Boyden, the Secretary George T. Nutting. A call was made at Mr. Nutting's farm, but what we saw there and at one or two others in town must be left for another week.

PLANTING TIP KERNELS OF CORN.

In years past there has been far too little sympathy on the part of farmers, with men who have been studying practical subjects by scientific methods. The term "book farmer" has been used somewhat as a slur upon any who may seek to gain knowledge from others, through the medium of the press. This feeling is, however, rapidly passing away. Farmers who have less time to read and study than they desire, are showing their appreciation of the work of those who are making study a life work. The chemists and scientific experimenters are likewise, more than formerly, inclined to ask the aid and co-operation of the practical farmer, in verifying their laboratory experiments on a larger scale on their farms. No scientist recognizes the necessity for mutual effort and sympathy between the student and practical worker more keenly than does Dr. Sturtevant, Director of the New York Experiment Station. He evidently feels that the Station belongs to the people, and that its officers are the servants of the people, placed there to do the people's work. The little printed slips, or bulletins, sent out from the Station almost weekly, are intended for letting the farmers know what is being done at the Station, as well as what it is hoped will be done in the future.

Last summer seed corn was planted, from the tips, middle and butts of the ears, and with results that were unexpected. It has been the old-time practice of many farmers, when preparing seed corn for planting, to shell off and discard the seed from each end, supposing that the middle kernels would bring the best return. The Geneva experiments did not accord with this old-time opinion, and now the Director has issued a circular, asking the farmers of the State to join in making an experiment upon so large a scale that the answer given may, if possible, be unquestionable concerning this matter.

The experiment is an easy one to make, and the greater the number of trials, the more certain will be the answer obtained. As many of our readers may like to join in the experiment, even if they do not report, we will give the directions, as sent out by the Station circular, dated Jan. 20:—

Select a number of perfect tipped ears of a flint variety of corn; from these ears shell by hand the five butt kernels, the five central kernels and the five tip kernels of each row. Set aside each set of kernels, kept carefully separated, for use as seed.

Using these three kinds of seed, plant one hundred hills of each, six kernels in a hill, and, after the plants have appeared, reduce the number to four to a hill; these four to be allowed to grow for the purpose of crop. While thinning, keep careful record of the plants removed from each lot, and count the number that vegetated from the six hundred planted.

Cultivate each series alike, and harvest at the same time. At husking time carefully note on the spot:—

1st. The number of ears of merchantable and unmerchantable corn borne by each series.

2d. The weight of ear corn, merchantable and unmerchantable, harvested from each series.

3d. It would be useful and desirable to measure the length of ears grown from each kind of seed, in order to see what influence the several kinds of seed have upon the length of ear produced.

4th. It is also desirable that notes should be taken of the date of planting, the date at which the plants appear above the ground, the date of blooming, and also the date of ripening.

5th. Please transmit a copy of the results obtained, whether favorable or unfavorable to the tips, to the Director of the Station.

Such a trial, made quite generally throughout the State, would give immediate answer to the question desired to be ascertained, and determine once for all the desirability of rejecting or retaining the tip kernels in the preparation of our seed corn for planting. Care must be taken, however, to secure good seed from the tips in order that the comparisons may become just. It can hardly be expected that the poor seed of one selection should produce equivalent results to good seed of another selection. I would recommend also that all parties who should aid us by making this experiment should plant at the same depth, say one inch; should plant at the same intervals, say the hills three and one-half feet apart; and should give the ordinary cultivation and manuring of their locality. An additional experiment might be the using of larger quantities of manure upon a second series in order to note what proportional changes might be thus induced.

—A successful grower of quinces says he attributes all his success in the business to the accident that most of his trees were set in low, mucky ground, and with such shelter that their own fallen leaves and those of an adjoining apple orchard made a good annual mulch. He says it is not the trunk and branches of the quince that are tender, but the root, trees being almost invariably killed in exposed situations where frost penetrates deeply. He mulches well with autumn leaves and well rotted stable manure, saying the better the manure (within reasonable limits) the fairer and larger the fruit. He also believes a vigorous growth prevents to some extent the twig blight and red rust.

HALF DAY SCHOOLS.

We have received from a correspondent, a strong appeal to those interested in educational matters, to examine the "half day" or "half time" school, as it is sometimes termed. Such schools have been established in the manufacturing cities in England for many years, and good reports are heard from them. Half time schools have also been tried in three or four cities in Massachusetts, where manufacturing is the chief occupation of the poorer classes, and where children are often put to work in factories at an age when they should be engaged in obtaining an education. The great difficulty in manufacturing cities seems to be to get the children to attend school at all. Poor parents seem to feel that the time of their children is their own, to be used as they may see fit, and so they are sent to the factory to earn money, instead of being sent to school where they can obtain that knowledge which will not only enable them to earn money faster in after life, but which will also make of them useful and safe citizens of the Commonwealth.

That three hours per day at school, between the ages of five and fifteen years, would be better than six hours, is evidently not the opinion of those who control our educational methods, and yet there are strong arguments brought forward in favor of the shorter time. It it well that the scholar should *know* something, but better still, that he should also know how to *do* something. The half day school, with time left for work, gives the child an opportunity to earn wages at the same time he is acquiring an education. It is claimed, too, by the advocates of the system, that children will often learn as much in the three hours as they would in six hours, because the body is kept in a more healthy condition, and the brain power is stronger. Teachers generally will admit that arithmetic is more easily mastered in the morning, while the mind is clear and bright. They will also admit that the last hour or two in the day is often nearly wasted in school, because of brain weariness. A certain amount of physical exercise is needed for all, and especially for growing children.

The advocates of the half day school do not propose to have the other half day spent in idleness, nor in doing mischief on the streets or at home, but they claim that some useful kind of work should be taught either at home, at the mill, or, perhaps, in the school itself, if there is no better place. There can be no doubt that there is yet much to be learned by our people, concerning the best methods for educating the rising generation so that they may become better citizens than the generation that precedes them. Our ideas are perhaps high enough already, but we lack the ability to carry them out. The people can not, with their present ideas and practices, raise very much larger sums for educational purposes than they are raising. When people learn to spend less for tobacco, less for alcoholic drinks, and less in carrying on brutal and expensive wars, they will find the means at hand for giving their children a far better education than is conceivable by the masses at the present time. It is a great mistake to [illegible] school days. Education should be [illegible] to be a life work, the school training only the beginning. Were this fact more fully comprehended, there would doubtless be less opposition in the mind of the average parent to the half day school.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted to Mr. T. L. Harison, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, for the forty-first annual report, for the year 1881, of that Society, a pamphlet of 155 pages, containing, besides the usual report of awards at the State Fair, valuable papers as follows: Report of the Secretary on the condition and work of the Society, address of the President, a paper on methods of Experimental Agriculture, by Henry E. Alvord, Hungarian Grass, by Dr. Sturtevant, Injurious Insects, by J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist, Experiment Stations, by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, Grasses for Meadow and Pasture, by Daniel Batchelor, and a paper on Miscellaneous Agricultural Industries, by Dewitt C. Peck.

Mr. Batchelor's paper will interest every grass grower, as his conclusions are given as the result of practical experience as well as a wide observation. He finds himself compelled to admit, very reluctantly, however, that the number of grasses suited for sowing in our meadow lands with timothy, is very small. He speaks in high praise of orchard grass, and meadow oat grass to be grown together either for pasture or meadow. Redtop, Bent grass, Rhode Island, the herdsgrass of Kentucky, and the English bent grasses he pronounces all one and the same, differing in appearance only on account of climate and soil. Sweet scented vernal grass is accorded a higher value than is usually given it by other writers. This is the only Northern grass which produces benzoic acid, and the writer is inclined to believe that it has a an antiseptic property which renders it peculiarly attractive and useful to animals feeding upon it.

Dr. Sturtevant's essay on Hungarian grass, if read by the farmers generally, must tend to increase the cultivation of this valuable fodder plant to a great extent, especially where dairying is a leading branch of agricultural industry.

The financial condition of the Society appears to be sound, as any society with such a high character ought, and usually will be.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

SPECIAL GRASS FERTILIZERS.

In the NEW ENGLAND FARMER of January 27th an allusion is made to Bradley's and Stockbridge's fertilizers for grass. I would like to learn whether fertilizers for grass are made different than for other crops. Is a common superphosphate a grass fertilizer? Are grass fertilizers for top dressing made any different from other fertilizers? Do they waste less when used as top dressing? What do the standard superphosphates cost per ton in car load lots, delivered at your railroad station? SUBSCRIBER.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 29, 1883.

REMARKS.—Fertilizers intended for top dressing grass lands are sometimes composed of such ingredients as will not so readily waste by exposure to the air as if made of other certain ingredients. A common superphosphate may be used as a top dressing without waste, provided the condition of the soil is such that it requires nothing but what the superphosphate contains, but a common superphosphate is not considered a complete fertilizer for soils in general. Superphosphate is phosphoric acid, usually from bones, dissolved with sulphuric acid, so that it is readily available. The name, however, is often applied by farmers and others to fertilizers that may contain other elements than phosphoric acid. A complete grass fertilizer for top dressing should be composed of such ingredients as will not readily waste when exposed to the atmosphere. Potash, wood ashes, dissolved bone, raw bone, dissolved rock phosphate, nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are among the substances used in fertilizers for top dressing, none of which can waste very much by ordinary exposure to the air. Dried blood, dried meat, fish scraps, and all animal manures are subject to more or less waste when they are deposited upon the surface, though the extent of such waste is governed by the conditions of the weather at the time and immediately after application, also to the general condition of the soil as to dryness and moisture. Bone not fully dissolved will always be worth more applied to land that is moist than to land that is so dry that the bone will not readily rot by exposure. "Standard superphosphates" is a term that may not mean exactly the same thing to different persons, that is, they may not all be of equal value any more than are all standard brands of sugar, flour, or other commodities. Good, honest fertilizers are sold in ton lots at prices ranging from forty to sixty dollars per ton. These prices include the agent's commission for selling, delivering and collecting or guaranteeing payment, usually about ten per cent, also transportation over the railroads and the cost of bags. The prices necessarily vary somewhat from year to year according to the cost of materials and the demand and supply of the market. The catalogues for 1883 will soon be issued, and farmers will do well to send for such as they see advertised in our columns and study them with care.

OYSTER SHELL FERTILIZER.

Can you give me the chemical analysis of oyster shells, and do you know any one who keeps them for sale, ground into a fine flour? LEWIS T. COLBY.

Enfield Centre, N. H., Jan. 29, 1883.

REMARKS.—Oyster shells, like the shells of other shell fish, are composed of carbonate and phosphate of lime, chiefly the former. Carbonate of lime has a small value when applied to many soils. Where lime is needed in a soil, it may be slightly better when obtained from shells, as these contain a little phosphate of lime, which is more valuable, pound for pound, than the carbonate, but most of our soils are so much more deficient in other elements than lime, that oyster shells have but a small manurial value. If to be used for fertilizer, they should be burned before grinding; unburned they are as insoluble as many kinds of rock. Oyster shells ground for poultry food, are advertised by the Bowker Fertilizer Company and others.

By referring to the reports of the Connecticut Experiment Station, we find in the volume for the year 1879, the following analyses of oyster shell lime.

Lime	64.47
Magnesia	.41
Oxide of Iron and alumina	1.50
Soda	.16
Potash	.04
Carbonic acid	7.79
Sulphuric acid	.52
Chlorine	.01
Phosphoric acid	.17
Silica	2.28
Sand	5.08
Coal	.65
Water (by difference)	16.93
	100.00

The lime was made from unscreened shells, and the sample was taken the day it was slacked.

Prof. Johnson gives another table showing the probable proportions of the various chemical compounds contained in the sample:—

Carbonate of lime	17.45
Hydrate of lime	68.74
Sulphate of lime	1.12
Phosphate of lime	.32
Silicate of lime	4.33
Magnesia	.41
Carbonate of Potash	.06
Carbonate of Soda	.22
Sodium Chloride (common salt)	.07
Oxide of Iron and Alumina	1.50
Silica (sand)	5.08
Coal	.65
Water	.06
	100.00

The Professor adds in his remarks that the small quantities of potash, magnesia and phosphoric acid contained in the quantity of lime usually applied to land would have no appreciable effect upon the crops. It is the lime alone that is expected to benefit the soil. It does this both as a fertilizer and as an amendment. On heavy clays it lightens the soil, while on loams or light lands it sometimes proves valuable as a fertilizer, the lime acting both as plant food and as an agent in rendering other elements available as food for growing crops. Lime is as necessary as potash to make a soil fertile, and while the latter remains in the soil without waste, the former is subject to being washed out by excessive rains.

FERTILIZER WITHOUT MANURE.

In the FARMER of Nov. 25th you speak of a field of five acres that has produced two crops a year for six years without stable manure, and you treat the subject more at length in the FARMER of Jan. 27th. Now I would like to ask a few questions in addition.

1st. What was the condition as to fertility of the [illegible]

2nd. How much per acre and what was the cost of the fertilizers used each year?

3rd. How much and what was the value of the crops obtained? In other words, did it pay? for unless it paid you handsomely then it would not pay us here on the Vermont hills, where the crops are of less value and the fertilizers, I presume, would cost more. By answering these questions you will oblige a subscriber to your valuable paper. H. G. ELLIS.

REMARKS.—The condition of the land at the time we began to use fertilizers in place of stable manure was that of mowing land that needed ploughing and manuring. The amount of fertilizer used varied with the crop sown or planted. For top dressing grass about $10 worth was usually applied in the spring just as the grass was beginning to grow, once or twice this was repeated for a second crop of hay in the fall.

After ploughing, about 800 pounds of fertilizer was applied for any forage crop as oats, rye, millet, or barley, all to be cut green. When two crops were grown per year this dressing was applied to each crop.

For field corn more was applied, and the succeeding crop usually received no fertilizer. It was expected that each crop would be enough better to pay the extra cost of the fertilizer, and it was very rarely that this was not the case. A severe drought sometimes cut the crop short, as it would if treated with stable manure. Our aim has been to make a profit from the use of fertilizers, and yet we have sometimes used them more boldly than we otherwise might, did we not feel that our experiments might be of profit to others. Vermont farmers have the advantage of better soil, and a smaller outlay for fertilizer will show better than it will on our thin soils. The cost of the material is nearly the same in either State.

FATTENING CALVES ON SKIMMED MILK.

As you desired to know how the calves you saw at my place, were fed, I will give you my method for fattening calves on sour milk; which is to take them from the cow at two days old, feed with milk set twelve hours, and skimmed, gradually bringing them on to sour milk, which I usually accomplish by the end of the first week. As a substitute for cream removed, I pour in a little melted tallow, which I begin to mix with a small quantity of bran by the second or third week. I have met with good success since feeding by this method, but great care should be used not to over-feed the first two or three weeks. A. A. STORRS.

Randolph, Vt., Jan., 1883.

REMARKS.—We were certainly surprised to find such fat, healthy calves fed in cold, winter weather, on sour skimmed milk. The grand secret undoubtedly lies in watching the calves carefully, and having one person only to attend to the feeding. As Mr. F. F. Fisk would say, "hold the pail yourself," if you would have hand fed calves thrive.

BARN CELLARS.

My experience with my barn cellar is entirely different from that of your correspondent G. W. After my cows come to the barn in the fall they are not turned out until they go to pasture in the spring and all the manure goes into the cellar, but I have no trouble from scent. In the fall I put plenty of sand in the cellar and I use it freely, cleaning and sanding the stable three or four times daily. About three times a week I have the heap in the cellar leveled and covered with sand, and in this way the scent is kept in the manure heap, and I have more manure and of better quality. When I am ready to get it out, I open the cellar and the teams are backed in and loaded as easily as from heaps. As to water, it comes by pipes into a tight hogshead set in the cellar, from which it is pumped up for use. In this way my cows have perfectly sweet water. I am selling milk to a class of customers that are quick to detect any bad taste or smell in milk, and they all speak in praise of the quality of mine. I find by comparing my milk accounts that my cows give better returns kept in this way, and are in better condition than when allowed to run out in the old way. FARMER.

West Brookfield.

NEW CATALOGUES.

The annual Seed Catalogue of Messrs. Schlegel & Fottler is a very valuable as well as an exceedingly attractive specimen of publications of its class. The lists of seeds of all descriptions are full and complete, embracing everything of value, and only seeds of the very best quality, grown with especial care to prevent mixing, and ensure purity, are offered. The directions given for the cultivation of the various garden vegetables and flowers, are very plain and comprehensive, having been written especially for this catalogue by growers of skill and experience, and form in themselves a work on the garden and field culture of useful or ornamental crops which is fully equal to most of the standard books on this subject. The description of the various grasses also will be found much fuller than is usual in seed catalogues, and is a feature of especial value. All the latest novelties in the seed line are offered, especially such as have proved worthy to displace the older and better known sorts, and prices are made as low as seed of the best quality (and no other is worth buying at any price) can be afforded.

Mr. Joseph Harris of "Moreton Farm," Rochester, N. Y., in the prefatory remarks which usher in his Catalogue for 1883, modestly apologizes for its plain appearance, remarking, "If I lived in the city, I might be able to get up a handsome catalogue, but I do not think the seed would be any better, or more likely to give satisfaction." All the same, the Catalogue *is* handsome, and a credit to the printer, though there isn't a red and yellow chromo anywhere about it. So much for the printer's credit; and to Mr. Harris' own credit we make one more extract: "I certainly will not knowingly, send off a poor seed. * * * I make it an invariable rule whenever a seed does not give satisfaction, to refund the money paid for it, or to send seed which is known to be good, in place of it." We do not believe, from what we know of Mr. Harris' skill as a cultivator, that he is often called upon to make this promise good.

How the rosy-cheeked girl in the Kate Greenaway dress, whose picture adorns the cover of the annual Catalogue issued by Mr. J. A. Everitt, Watsontown, Pa., ever managed to lift the Mammoth Pearl Potato she is holding in her arms, we can't guess, but we are prepared to believe almost anything as to the size of this wonderful potato, which is a specialty of Mr. Everitt's, and which will be found described in his catalogue, together with a full list of seeds of all kinds.

Mr. E. P. Roe, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., author of "Success with Small Fruits," issues a Spring Catalogue of raspberries, blackberries, currant, grapes, and above all of strawberries, in the cultivation of which he is an enthusiast. Every variety worthy of cultivation is offered, and most of the newer ones are figured so that purchasers can see what they look like.

Farmers are now beginning to "talk fertilizer" for this year's operations, and to compare the claims and merits of the different brands. The Catalogue of L. B. Darling & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., presents some facts which all will be interested in, about a class of fertilizers which have won a high reputation, by honest merit, and propose to keep it by the same means.

Descriptive catalogue and price list of the Cayuga Lake Nurseries, Union Springs, N. Y., H. S. Anderson proprietor. All the desirable and popular small fruits and ornamental shrubs are made the specialties at these long established nurseries.

Smiths & Powell send their catalogue of prize Holstein cattle and Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses, bred at or imported for their Lakeside stock farm, Syracuse, N. Y. This firm also deal in all descriptions of nursery stock.

From Wells, Richardson & Co., Memorial Discourse by Rev. L. G. Ware, on the occasion of the death of Dr. Samuel White Thayer of Burlington, Vt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Experiments with Ensilage at the Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, a 16-page pamphlet by Prof. Samuel Johnson, giving detailed reports of experiments in growing, storing and feeding ensilage during the years 1881 and 1882; also, a reprint of Prof. Cook's experiments at the New Jersey Experiment Station. Prof. Johnson, under whose supervision the Lansing experiments were conducted, pronounces the experiment of preserving corn in silos, to be fed in place of roots and coarse fodder, one that bids fair to pay well. He found that the ensilage was worth about four times as much as it cost to grow it and put it in the silo. He thinks the best results will follow where one feeding of dry fodder is given daily, and in connection with a meal ration adapted to the special wants of the animal. The weather during the feeding trial was very mild, and favorable to the experiment. The Professor is not sure that in severe weather the result would be equally satisfactory. The season of growth was unfavorable to a large crop, the drought cutting it considerably short. The corn was also planted too thick on the ground, a bushel and a half of seed being used. The experiments will be continued the present season. There is one thought that may enter the minds of those who are not yet quite converted to ensilage. The Professor makes corn ensilage worth four times its cost compared to rutabagas at forty cents per bushel. Will not some one ask if such roots can not be raised for about one-fourth that price? There is something to learn about ensilage yet, in order to know exactly where the profits come from.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

for reports of the Fisheries and Fisheries [illegible] vard College, for the years 1881-2, printed by John Wilson & Son, Cambridge. These yearly reports contain matter of great interest to all who are interested in the work of education and diffusion of intelligence among the people.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

HOME-MADE FERTILIZERS.

The winter is the season for manufacturing home-made fertilizers. The majority of farmers find it advantageous to purchase fertilizers and supplement their stock of farm manures; superphosphate is the article most generally purchased. Sometimes the farmer has to pay more for his superphosphate or other fertilizers than the plant food contained in them is worth. Hence, it is desirable that the farmer should be able to make his own fertilizers by purchasing the raw materials and compounding them himself; then he will know what he has, and have his money's worth.

Dissolving Whole Bones with Sulphuric Acid.

Farmers have sometimes attempted to dissolve bones by the use of sulphuric acid. It can be done, but it is a somewhat difficult process. The acid diluted with water, acts vigorously upon the bones at first. The phosphoric acid is set free, and the sulphuric acid unites with the lime, forming sulphate of lime or gypsum. This substance forms a coating upon the outside of the bones and prevents the free access of the acid to the deeper portions of the bone. The coating of sulphate of lime must be displaced by stirring the mass in order to bring the acid in direct contact with the undissolved bones. The pulpy sulphate of lime holds considerable of the acid, and an excess of acid must be used in order to effect the dissolution of the whole of the bones. The large quantity of acid required renders the process an expensive one, and it is doubtful if the dissolving of bones in this way can be considered to be profitable to practise on a small scale. Then, again, the caustic properties of the acid are such that there is danger of injury to the person or clothing of the one who uses it.

Sulphuric Acid for Dissolving Bone Meal.

If sulphuric acid is to be used for dissolving bones, it is preferable to use bone meal or bone black instead of the unground, raw bones. The ground bone usually contains coarse particles, which are more difficult to dissolve than the fine particles, consequently it is advisable to sift out the coarse particles, and apply the acid to those first, and after they are dissolved, to add the fine bone. Stockhardt, the German chemist, gives the following method, which seems practicable for farmers to use: "From a mixture of sifted wood or coal ashes and earth thrown upon a barn or shed floor, form a circular wall, so as to enclose a pit capable of containing one hundred weight of ground bone; the surrounding wall of ashes may be rendered so firm as not to yield, by being trodden or beaten firm with a board. Sift off the finer part of the bone, and set it aside. Throw the coarser part into the cavity and sprinkle it during continued stirring, with three quarts of water, until the whole is uniformly moistened; add gradually, eleven pounds of oil vitriol of 66°, the agitation with the shovel being continued. A brisk effervescence of the mass will ensue (from decomposition of the carbonate of lime in the bones,) which will not, however, rise above the margin of the pit if the acid is poured on in separate small quantities. After twenty-four hours, sprinkle again with three quarts of water, add the same quantity of sulphuric acid as before, with the same brisk shovelling of the mass, and leave the substances to act for another twenty-four hours upon each other. Then intermix the fine bone previously sifted off, and finally shovel the ashes and earth of the pit into the decomposed bone until they are all uniformly mixed together." Any farmer can practise this method, mixing the materials upon his barn or shed floor. After the process is completed, the fertilizer can be put in barrels and kept till wanted for use.

Bone Black for Superphosphate.

Bone black may be purchased for the making of superphosphate. Of course such a superphosphate would contain no nitrogen, as the nitrogen is all removed in the process of burning the bones. Dr. J. R. Nichols described to a gathering of farmers assembled at his farm, in Haverhill, Mass., his process of making superphosphate from bone black. The proportions used for making 500 pounds of superphosphate of lime, were 380 pounds of bone black, one carboy of sulphuric acid containing 165 pounds, and ten gallons of water. The box in which the materials were mixed, was made of wood four feet square and one foot high, lined with sheet lead soldered at the corners, so as to make it tight. The water was first placed in the box, and the acid added to it. Then the bone is gradually added, causing a great boiling with the escape of heat and steam. The solution of the bone is accomplished in about an hour, and the mass will soon dry and be ready for use without any grinding. An open shed would be a suitable place for conducting the operation, as there is a large escape of steam which would be undesirable in a barn. The cost of this superphosphate is about $25 per ton, and its actual value is $35 per ton, making a saving of ten dollars per ton to the farmer who makes his own superphosphate.

Bone Flour Dissolved by Wood Ashes.

Bone flour may be dissolved by the use of unleached wood ashes. Dr. Nichols has used a fertilizer made in this way for several years, and obtained excellent results with it. The proportions used by him are: one barrel of raw bone flour, three barrels of dry wood ashes, fifty pounds of gypsum and ten gallons of water. The materials are placed in a heap upon the floor, and stirred with a hoe while the water is added. The mass is kept moist, and in two or three weeks will be ready for use. This fertilizer is a complete food for plants, containing all that the plants require. Five barrels of the mixture to the acre affords an efficient and cheap dressing. The raw bone ground must be used in making this fertilizer, as the steamed or burnt bone will not do.

Unground Bones Dissolved by Ashes or Lime.

It is often desirable to reduce unground bones so that they can be used for a fertilizer. Nearly every farm affords a larger or smaller supply of bones which are worth very little unless reduced in some way. Farmers who live near villages can generally make an arrangement with the boys to bring them a good supply of bones by paying a cent per pound for them. These bones may be dissolved by the use of wood ashes or quick lime. Ilionkoff, a Russian agricultural experimenter, describes his method of dissolving bones as follows: "To 4000 pounds of bone take 4000 pounds of unleached wood ashes, 600 pounds of fresh burned lime, and 4500 pounds of water. First slack the lime to a powder, mix it with ashes, and placing a layer of bones in a suitable receptacle—a pit in the ground lined with boards, stone slabs or brick—cover them with the mixture; lay down more bones and cover, and repeat this until half the bones, or 2000 pounds, are interstratified with the ashes and lime; then pour on 3600 pounds of water, distributing it well, and let it stand. From time to time, add water to keep the mass moist. As soon as the bones have softened so that they can be crushed between the fingers to a soft, soap-like mass, take the other 2000 pounds of bones and stratify them in another pit with the contents of the first. When the whole is soft, shovel out to dry, and finally mix with dry muck or loam, (4000 pounds,) or enough to make it handle well." Few farmers would be likely to have so large a quantity of bones to dissolve as 4000 pounds, but many could easily gather 400 pounds, and then the above directions might be followed by dropping off a cipher from each of the quantities given. For mixing such a quantity a large cask or hogshead might be used.

Some one of the methods given of preparing bone fertilizers, it is hoped, may prove useful to many farmers. It is not expected that farmers can practise the complicated processes of preparing fertilizers which are employed at fertilizer manufactories. These simple methods can be practised by any farmer of ordinary intelligence, and it is believed that by their use a third or half of the expense in purchasing fertilizers can be saved, thereby enabling the farmer to purchase proportionately more than formerly, and thus increase the fertility and productiveness of his land. After the farmer has once began to make his own fertilizers, he will find that it is very little work to prepare all that he needs for use on his own farm, and he will be more likely to have a good article to use.

H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

Livermore Falls, Me., Feb., 1883.

For the New England Farmer.

CHEAP SILOS.

When the subject of ensilage was first agitated, many of us thought the pit in which it was put quite too costly, the distance at which it was built from the barn quite too great, and the weight with which it was pressed quite [illegible] difficulties could be readily overcome at least; accordingly, some of us have built what we term a "cheap silo," and a description of the same I would be pleased to give to the readers of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, that they may follow the example if they deem it advisable. I built a silo in one corner of my barn entirely of boards and plank, except the floor, which was of stone and cement. I double boarded three sides, with an air chamber of two inches between the boards, and the fourth side I planked with two inch plank and battened the cracks. The pit was entirely above ground with an opening, like a doorway, from bottom to top in front next to the "thrashing floor." Through this opening the corn was thrown from the cutter, and as it increased in depth short planks were laid horizontally across the doorway, until the silo was filled to its utmost capacity. The dimensions of this silo were, 11x16x10, and the approximate cost, fifty dollars. The pressure was effected by Dr. Bailey's new method, and proved entirely satisfactory.

On the 10th of January, 1883, the silo was opened and the appearance of the ensilage briefly described was this: top, damaged to the depth of four or five inches; three boarded sides quite perfect; plank side, a little mould upon the leaves that laid against the plank; bottom, slightly decayed, though eatable, and the rest as perfect as could be desired. Now, what are the advantages of this silo over those made of mason work and in the ground? They may be briefly stated thus: The cost is so small that the average farmer can pay for one, and the convenience to the feeding manger is such that but little time is lost in feeding the cattle, and also it seems to be fairly demonstrated that wood is a better protector than "mason work," and also, again, it is much more easy for the "cow-boy" to pull the ensilage down from above than up from below. I do not propose to advise any one in regard to what they should do relative to building silos, yet I will state that I am a strong advocate of wooden ones constructed high and dry above *terra ferma*.

No. Attleboro', Mass. P. B. THOMAS.

For the New England Farmer.

FARM HELP.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Since the War of the Rebellion, there seems to have been a great revolution with farm help, not only in the slave States but in the free States as well. Before the war, New England farmers had but little, if any, trouble in securing all needed reliable help at a fair

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Treasurer of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, has recently been before the committee on agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature, urging that this State should offer a bounty for the production of beet root and sorghum for sugar.

In response to an invitation from the Imperial Horticultural Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has appointed the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, W. H. Spooner and E. W. Wood, as delegates to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the former Society, to be held at St. Petersburg in May next.

In the consideration of the tariff bill in the United States Senate a few days ago, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts offered, and the Senate accepted, an amendment the effect of which will be to repeal the whiskey vinegar law, which has been not only an injury to farmers, but in too many cases a source of fraud upon the revenue of the country.

After the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, who had been a member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet, emigrated to London, where he became a member of the English bar, attaining, almost at once, a leading position and becoming one of the first jurists of the country. His retirement from the bar, which is just announced, has been made a leading topic of comment by the London press, which universally expresses great regret that he has seen fit to retire rather than to find the natural goal of his career, upon the bench.

Mr. F. K. Foster of Cambridge, Secretary of the Massachusetts federation of trade and labor unions, testified before the U. S. Senate committee on Education and Labor, that imported Canadian labor was a worse scourge to New England than the Chinese labor was to the Pacific coast. Naturally enough the French Canadian laborers in our manufacturing towns are indignant at this statement, and are preparing to make things as uncomfortable for him as they did once before for the Massachusetts State labor bureau for making a similar assertion.

While the committee of the United States House of Representatives have decided almost unanimously to continue the coinage of silver dollars which the treasury has no means of storing and cannot force into circulation, the government of Holland is proposing to take a decided step in the other direction by demonetizing a large part of the silver now in circulation in that country, and France has decided not to permit the circulation of the silver coinage issued by the other countries of the Latin union. Apparently the movement towards a single standard is becoming more nearly universal, and the United States is going to get left.

A protest has been sent to Congress against the further widening of Hell Gate, on the ground that it will result in shoaling the channel at Sandy Hook and the lower harbor of New York. The street commission dumped last year, 1,257,000 cart loads of city refuse outside the bar, most of which is washed back on the bar, and is rapidly obstructing the mouth and channels of the harbor. To this must be added the dumpage from the cities of Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken, etc. Equal to fifty per cent of these amounts is also washed from the streets into the bay and rivers by the sewers, all of which has been going on for years, with the result of shoaling the entire bay in some places, only thirty feet showing now where forty years ago seventy feet existed.

The damage done by the floods in the rivers of Germany and France only so few weeks ago, is more than paralleled by the destruction caused by the unexampled freshet which is now taking place on the Ohio and other great rivers of our own country. And apparently the worst has not yet been reached. Cincinnati and Louisville have thus far suffered the most severely, but all this immense volume of water which has worked such damage there, has yet to find its way through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and to be reinforced on its way by the other great tributary rivers, in all of which the water is already high and hourly increasing. We look for still greater and more wide-spread destruction during the next week or two throughout the whole length of the Mississippi, from Cairo to its mouth.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The unusual severity of the winter thus far, and the frequent and great changes of temperature, have caused some anxiety in the winter wheat sections as to the prospects and present condition of the crop. A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus reviews the situation. "Crop sown generally late; made slow growth during the fall; Hessian fly fed upon for some time; has been bare nearly all winter; where seen at present looks bad. Those who have examined the roots report that they are alive. At present we have considerable snow on the ground east of the Missouri, but west of the river the wheat has been bare. We must now with patience wait for at least 30 days before a reliable opinion can be expressed pro or con as to final results. Even south of the Ohio wheat has not yet begun to grow, and we have no indications of 'an early spring.' I can already plainly see that the only increase we shall have the present season in the spring wheat area is to come from Dakota. Nebraska and Iowa farmers are both fairly 'disgusted' with repeated failures of their spring wheat crops, and the lands which formerly were devoted to wheat raising are every year being more or less put down into grass and put into corn." The increase in the area under wheat is, however, quite large in other States, and this may make up for all damage by freezing and thawing.

Late advices from California report excellent growing weather, and vegetation has greatly improved. The little rain that fell did much good, but more will be required at a very early day in order to give strength and vigor to the young grain in some localities, or else much of it will have to be resown. There is a belt of country in Colusa county which is seldom favored with as much rain as the lands along the river, and last year the crops there were almost a failure. It is said that this locality is again suffering from a lack of moisture in the ground, and farmers there are apprehensive of a dry spring, notwithstanding the prognostications of the Digger Indians, who are migrating to the foothills because they believe that the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys are to experience the worst floods this year they have ever known. Besides this belt of country through Colusa, there are localities in the San Joaquin valley where rain is needed at the present time to insure successful crops. But generally the grain is doing well, and can get along for some weeks yet.

CONGRESS.

Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives has had much time to spare from the discussion of the tariff bill, for the consideration of other subjects, although a number of pension bills have been passed by the House and some time has been spent on the legislative appropriation bill. A new river and harbor bill has been reported in the House, and committed to the commerce committee; the total amount appropriated by the bill is $7,937,000. Boston harbor is passed over for the reason that there is on hand to the credit of improvements there, at the beginning of the fiscal year, $75,000. The same consideration applies in other cases. Amounts on hand have also cut a figure in amounts appropriated in many items. In consequence of the influence brought to bear by the department clerks, the section providing that they shall work eight hours per day has been stricken from the legislative appropriation bill by Mr. Cannon. The courts having decided in favor of the claim of the heirs of the wife of Gen. R. E. Lee, to the Arlington estate, a bill is to be reported providing for the purchase of the entire property by the United States. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has directed a favorable report to be made to the Senate upon Mr. Frye's resolution directing the President to give notice during the month of July, 1883, to the Queen of Great Britain, that it is the wish of the United States to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 of the treaty between the two countries known as the "Treaty of Washington." The articles enumerated are those relating to the fishery questions. Secretary Folger has sent to the House of Representatives the report of the board appointed by him to devise some plan of reducing the cost of collecting the customs of the country. It advocates a reduction in the number of districts, arrangement into classes in which the collectors shall receive salaries graded from one to five thousand dollars, that of the collectors at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco to remain as at present. The special committee of the lighthouse board has decided to make an adverse report on the proposed transfer of the lighthouse service to the Navy Department.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Wednesday of the present week being the last day for the introduction of new business, the week has been the busiest of the one of the session, the larger part of the petitions and orders introduced, however, being of a private nature, and possessing but little public interest. The summary removal of Warden Earle of the State Prison, without a public hearing, and upon the strength of charges of which the public is thus far allowed to know nothing, except through the medium of irresponsible gossip, has furnished at least one genuine sensation, and has led to the adoption of a joint order authorizing the prison committee to investigate the management and discipline of the prisons and houses of correction, and to report the evidence in print. The House had previously adopted an order for the investigating of the public charitable institutions, especially the State alms-house at Tewksbury. The report of the commissioners on the Rhode Island boundary line, which reduces the area of that State by about forty acres, was forwarded by the Governor with a recommendation for immediate action. A bill has been introduced in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor in his inaugural, to extend the facilities for the naturalization of foreigners, and another for the abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for the exercise of the right of suffrage. Another of the Governor's projects, the appointment of a State purchasing agent, has been sat upon by the committee on expenditures, who reported "inexpedient to legislate." A bill has been reported, conferring municipal suffrage upon women, and a bill to abolish the Normal Art School has been rejected. The Governor has sent to the judiciary committee the draft of a bill to give the Governor power to suspend temporarily any officer, except judicial or legislative, and also to the Governor, or the Governor and Council, the power of courts in the examination of State institutions, a somewhat dangerous extension of the power of the Executive. An order has been introduced on leave in the Senate, requesting the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost efforts to secure the repeal of the vote of censure against the late Hon. Oakes Ames by the forty-second Congress. The committee on elections reported against the biennial elections by a majority of one, and the minority of the committee report almost verbatim the constitutional amendment which was introduced in 1879. Henry Stuckle petitions for the privilege of building a canal across Cape Cod. He promises that three millions of dollars will be forthcoming for the work, and it will all be in foreign capital. The old Cape Cod Canal Company also ask an extension for three years of the time allowed it for completing the canal, and propose an act giving guarantees for the completion of the work.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.

The extraordinary rise in the Ohio and other western rivers continues, and the damage thus far done can only be estimated in millions. The Ohio river had reached on Tuesday morning the highest point ever known, having risen over 65 feet at Cincinnati. Ten miles of the river front were under water, and at some points the buildings were entirely submerged. The gas works were flooded, so that the city was left in darkness, except for such light as could be furnished by oil and candles. The city water works also were submerged, so that water for domestic and manufacturing purposes could hardly be obtained. Most of the large manufactories have been obliged to stop work. Boats cannot run because they can find no landings. The railways are more or less imbeded, the Ohio & Mississippi having completely abandoned all trains between Cincinnati and North Bend, 16 miles away. The Plum street depot is full of water and abandoned, and all trains heretofore run from that point use the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton tracks. A Relief Committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of the most active and responsible citizens. It has already taken prompt measures, and is being supported by subscriptions, already amounting to $15,000. The committee will act in concert with existing charitable associations, and has appropriated $1500 for immediate use.

In view of the exposed condition of the property and the inadequacy of the police force to properly guard the flooded district, it was determined to call for the help of the militia. A river patrol has been organized to watch the flooded district and give relief when needed.

The station houses have been filled with beds for the accommodation of persons driven from their homes. Every precaution is used to prevent loss to the coal fleets and other exposed property.

At Louisville, Ky., the situation is nearly as bad as at Cincinnati. The houses along the river front are vacated, and the drift is damaging them seriously. Fourth street is closed from Main to the river. Every building in Shipping Port has from three to eight feet of water on the floor. The cement mills, the principal industry there, are submerged.

Nine squares in Portland are at the mercy of the water and business is at an end. It is estimated that at Shipping Port and Portland 1800 persons are homeless. Most of them are poor and great suffering exists. In the city proper heavy damage has been done by the stoppage of work in the factories, and 2000 men have been thrown out of employment.

The people at Lawrenceburg, Ind., at last reports were virtually helpless, lacking food and unable to procure any aid. The telegraph and telephone lines are down, and there are no means of communication. At Indianapolis there has been also immense destruction. Five hundred houses are flooded in the lower part of the city and two or three thousand employes are thrown out of employment.

On Tuesday morning the passenger and freight depots of the Cincinnati Southern Railway were undermined by the soaking of the earth around them, and fell over into the water, carrying with them a large number of people; some lives must have been lost, but estimates vary wildly, from six to fifty.

At Louisville the dam which had been relied on for the protection of a part of the city broke at midnight on Tuesday, and a space of over a mile long by half a mile wide was almost instantly overwhelmed; 200 houses were swept from their foundation, and 7000 to 8000 people were driven from their homes. It is feared that there has been great loss of life, for many people in the flooded district are missing.

A RICH blood food, easily assimilated, is Wheat Bitters. So say all who have used them.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Not deterred by the almost universal outcry with which the river and harbor bill which was passed over the President's veto at the last session of Congress, was received by the people of the country, nor by the consideration that only a very small portion of the work authorized by that bill has been entered upon, the committee on commerce, of the United States House of Representatives, have come to the conclusion that the necessities of commerce imperatively demand the appropriation of nearly $8,000,000 more at this time, though it is to be said, to their credit, that they propose to spend the amount in the really important harbors, and upon rivers which are really navigable, rather than upon minor creeks and rivulets. The New England items in the bill are:

Portland Harbor, $4000; Burlington, Vt., Harbor, $4000; New London, $3000; Norwalk, $5000; Stonington, $6500; improving harbor at Nantucket, Mass., and continuing improvement, $5000; improving harbor at Newburyport, Mass., and continuing improvement, $20,000; improving harbor at Plymouth, Mass., and continuing improvement, $1000; improving harbor at Provincetown, Mass., and continuing improvement, $1000; improving harbor at Wareham, Mass., and continuing improvement, $4000; improving Little Narragansett Bay, R. I., and continuing improvement, $3000; improving harbor at Newport, R. I., and continuing improvement, $15,000; improving harbor and breakwater at Block Island, R. I., and continuing improvement, $10,000; improving harbor at Bridgeport, Conn., and continuing improvement, $10,000; improving harbor at Milford, Conn., and continuing improvement, $3000; improving harbor at New Haven, Conn., and continuing improvement, $8000; same place, continuing construction, $50,000; Merrimac River, $3-000; Taunton River, $5000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, $50,000; Connecticut River, $25,000; Housatonic River, $5000; Thames River, $25,000.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held at the rooms of the Metropolitan Hotel, 582 Broadway, New York city, Tuesday, February 20, 1883, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of officers and to hear reports of Treasurer, Secretary, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the President will call the Association to order, and make a few introductory remarks—after which interesting essays may be expected from Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Robert McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., and J. L. Dunham, of Connecticut, will give some account of his observations of Ayrshire cattle in Scotland. Discussions to follow each essay.

All interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle are invited to attend this meeting.

A TEXAS IDEA.—The Legislature of Texas made a contract with a syndicate of four Chicago capitalists, by which the syndicate were to build for the State a State House to cost $3,000,000, and were, in return given immediate possession of three million acres of public lands. Now the Legislature has passed a bill withdrawing from the market the school, university and asylum lands of the State, about fifty-four million acres, for ninety days after its adjournment, as a protection of the lands against speculators. It is said that the effect of this bill is to double at once the value of the syndicate's lands, and on these three million acres the syndicate purpose putting, according to a Chicago journal, three hundred thousand head of cattle, at an outlay of say six million dollars.

THE RAYMOND CALIFORNIA TRIPS.—Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb, the well known excursion managers, have planned a magnificent series of California tours for the coming spring. There are three dates of departure, April 5th, 12th and 26th, and the route to be traversed extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada nearly to the Mexican border, embracing nearly 10,000 miles of pleasure travel. Ample time is afforded for seeing every place, and for side-trips to interesting points. The outward journey is over the Southern route with a wide detour amid the scenic wonders of Colorado, and frequent stops by the way, and the homeward one over the Central and Union Pacific lines with a visit to Salt Lake City, six days at Los Angeles, five days at the Hotel dee Monte, Monterey, and sixteen days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, are among the provisions made by the programme. An 80 page circular will be sent to any address by W. Raymond, 240 Washington St., Boston.

THE disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

A MEMBER of the Connecticut Legislature has introduced a bill which exempts the property of women from all town and borough taxation until they shall be allowed to vote on municipal matters.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

GAME is very abundant in the Adirondack region this winter. Deer are extremely plenty and bears are numerous. Beavers, too, have reappeared.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

OF the number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, thirty-eight are reported to have been lost and missing during the month of January, of which twenty-three were wrecked, nine abandoned, four sunk by collision and two missing.

☞ DIAMOND Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cts.

THE receipts of the Garfield Monument Fair at Washington were $22,778 and the expenditures $15,184, leaving a balance of $7593. A very slim showing for such a tremendously advertised speculation.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The discussion at the meeting of the Horticultural Society last Saturday, was upon old and new herbaceous perennials for general cultivation; also notes on rare herbaceous plants difficult to cultivate, and improvement in our native herbaceous perennials. It was opened by Mr. W. H. Manning, who said that it was always safe to follow as nearly as possible, the conditions in which a plant flourishes naturally, unless a better method of cultivation is known, but in case neither is known, one may be guided to a great extent by the appearance of the plant, which is very often an indication of the soil it grew in. Give it the treatment that has been successfully given to similar plants. An aquatic or bog plant can usually be distinguished by its large cells and soft, fleshy stems and leaves; a plant growing on dry, sandy or gravelly soil, by the dry, harsh feeling of the stems and leaves, or the large, deep-growing tap root. Alpines and rock plants are generally small and dwarfed, and often fleshy, with long and fine hair-like roots, often from a short root stalk or tap root. The lines are often quite clearly marked between whole families of plants, and it is often a good way of determining the habit of a plant to find the family to which it belongs. For example, the hardy North American representatives of the orchid family, nearly all grow in moist, shady situations, in woods or meadows, in a peaty or leaf-mold soil; the pink family in dry, well-drained, light soil; the compositæ, mint and pea families, with few exceptions, in any good soil, and the iris family in wet, boggy situations. Those plants that will adapt themselves to nearly all conditions, are of course easy to cultivate. It is the ones requiring special conditions for success that we shall have trouble with. The Alpine plants are very beautiful, and will repay the patience and perseverance which they require.

Mr. Faulkner, of the Botanic Garden, who has had great experience with herbaceous plants both in England and this country, says that most Alpine plants that he has grown here, do much better in the open border than in the rockery. They must not be in such a position as to allow the water to settle about them, and it is best to place stones to keep the soil about the roots at an even temperature and moist. The remarks about the treatment of Alpine plants will apply to succulents as Sedums and Sempervivums. Sand plants will, as a usual thing, do much better on their own soil than in a richer loam, for if the soil is rich they are liable to make a strong growth of foliage at the expense of the flowers. Most of our native plants are improved by being removed to cultivated ground where they are protected from the inroads of stronger-growing plants or weeds.

The trilliums will make fine large clumps in the garden, while in the native woods there is seldom found more than a single plant in a place. The Jack in the Pulpit is greatly improved in the size of the plant, leaf and flower, when favorably situated. Aquilegia Canadenis, or wild columbine cannot be excelled in habit of plant, beauty and abundance of flower, by any other cultivated Aquilegia. Lobelia Cardinalis or cardinal flowers flourish finely in all good garden soil. Wild calla, lizard's tail, and many others are greatly improved by being cultivated. Therefore these and others should be improved by the same arts of horticulture that have brought the beautiful phlox, larkspur and hollyhock to their present perfection. Mr. Manning named about sixty varieties of herbaceous plants suitable for various portions of the season. Dr. Walcott referred briefly to the names and habits of certain hardy orchids.

Mr. E. L. Beard said that among the most beautiful of plants is the narcissus, which is too often neglected. The narcissus family wants thorough care and attention, especially the double narcissus, which exhausts the soil rapidly. The finer class of herbaceous plants needs as much care and cultivation, as far as enriching the soil is concerned, as roses do. Mrs. Walcott referred to her experience in the culture of plants, which had taught her that eternal vigilance as well as good fertilization is the price of good growth. She urged that the society should encourage the culture of those plants which are within the reach of the masses of the people because of rapid growth, easy cultivation and low price.

Mr. C. M. Hovey said that one of the most beautiful indigenous plants in this country is the Asclepias tuberosa. The peony is everybody's flower, and with the improvements that have been made it is one of the most easily cultivated. Some of them are desirable for their fragrance. If we want a beautiful lot of flowers we are forced to go back to those which were cultivated thirty or forty years ago. The new ones are difficult of increase and are liable to go back. We are beginning to look to the dahlias, and the introduction of the single dahlias has been noted with much interest in England, though not yet so much in this country. We have a surfeit of double flowers. The single tulip has always been regarded as extremely beautiful.

Mr. Beard said that the everlasting pea is one of the most useful and beautiful of our summer blooming plants. He said that he saw some gloxinias last summer grown outdoors, and was very much impressed with them. They were grown under a cold frame. They won't stand the direct rays of the sun, and the sashes should be slightly tilted to give the necessary air. The President said that there is nothing more beautiful than the gloxinia in results, and he would certainly try growing them under grass the coming season. The tuberous begonias will submit to about the same treatment as the gloxinias. They make a very good bed.

Ex-President Wilder spoke of tree peonies, for a single one of which he paid $60 many years ago, and he believed that they are not generally cultivated because of the expense. There is nothing more gorgeous among plants than the whole class of peonies, and yet, like many other things, they are disregarded because they are old. Mr. Beard said the begonia seed which we obtain from Continental dealers is very deceptive, a large proportion of what is obtained being chaff, as he had discovered with the aid of a microscope. The double begonia has a bad trick of rooting without the formula of a bulb. If you take a shoot that has an eye to it you will have a bulb. It is very difficult to have a small bulb that will live through the winter. Mr. J. W. Manning referred to very showy flowers in the region of the Rocky Mountains, which are to be found there. Gratuities were awarded to President F. B. Hayes for some beautiful stalks of rhubarb and a collection of camellias; to Joseph Crosby for celery; to Mrs. A. D. Wood and Miss S. W. Story for displays of flowers.

E. A. GILBERT, Sec'y Maine Board of Agriculture, wrote HON. FRED ATWOOD from Ea. Turner, Aug. 1882; "Rubber Coated Scythes proved one of the best."

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ There is something like a "boom" in the wool markets all over the country.

☞ The town of Waltham has voted, by a large majority, not to apply for a city charter.

☞ The Dominion Parliament was formally opened on Friday of last week.

☞ The post-office at Brockton, Mass., was destroyed by fire last Thursday, with the greater part of its contents.

☞ A bill is before the Legislature of the State of Maine re-enacting capital punishment for murder in the first degree.

☞ There is a rebellion among the Creek Indians in the Indian Territory, and hostilities are momentarily expected.

☞ The Caribou House, with its outbuildings, at Fort Fairfield, Me., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

☞ A fire in Spruce street, New York, last Sunday did $100,000 damage to several dealers in printing materials.

☞ The International Dairy Association, at its annual meeting in New York on Tuesday, split up into two fractions, each electing its own president.

☞ The reduction on raw tobacco made by the Senate Tariff bill, if it becomes law, will reduce the revenues about $13,000,000 per annum.

☞ Warden Earle of the Massachusetts State Prison was summarily removed from his position last Friday, by Gov. Butler, "with the advice and consent of the Council."

☞ The Glen Ellis Lumber Company's mill at North Conway, N. H., owned by Thompson & Ricker, was burned Thursday evening, with a large amount of lumber.

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

☞ The lumbermen's camps on the upper waters of the Mississippi river have been broken up, and the lumbermen have fled from the woods on account of the prevalence of the small pox.

☞ It is stated that 150 bodies have been stolen from graveyards in the vicinity of Montreal during this winter, one-half of which were sent to medical schools in the United States.

☞ Leading rubber companies throughout the country have agreed to temporarily close their factories for the purpose of reducing the price of the raw material. This action will throw about 8000 people out of employment.

☞ Over 476,000 immigrants from foreign countries handed at the port of New York, during the year 1882, a number nearly 71,000 greater than during the previously unequaled year, 1881.

☞ The *Bangor Commercial* says that the usual amount of potatoes has not been shipped from Bangor thus far this year. Farmers have been waiting for higher prices. Large quantities are now being sent from Aroostook.

☞ A cotton seed bin at Lancaster, Texas, in which were 3000 bushels of seed, exploded last week from the generation of gases, and the report was so terrific that it was heard two miles away.

☞ At a meeting of the Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society last week, it was decided to hold the annual State Fair at Lewiston Park and Hall, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER, M. D.

☞ The treasury department is preparing for the spring importation of stock cattle from abroad. The contracts for the erection of the quarantine sheds at Baltimore and Boston have been let, and buildings have been leased at Portland. The site has been secured at New York, but the contract has not yet been given out.

☞ For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, navigation on Lake Michigan is completely closed. In many places the lake is covered with ice several feet thick as far out as 25 miles from the shore. The perils of winter navigation have never been so great as during the present season, and many thrilling experiences have occurred.

☞ Wm. Holman, about 38, was killed at Pownal Centre, Vt., Saturday. He recently came from Connecticut to work in Hoadley's saw mill as machinist. He went into the engine room Saturday and his coat was caught by a revolving wheel and every shred of his clothing was torn from his body, and the latter was thrown into the room adjoining the boiler house.

THE TALE OF THE FALSE TEETH.—False teeth may tell lies in a quiet way. But the real tooth tells the solemn truth when it sends its message of pain through all the nerves and muscles of the face. "I have the tooth-ache!" is the almost audible howl. And the echo is, "Yes, and the tooth-ache has me!" When the pains of neuralgia settle in a decayed tooth, something must be done. Get PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

☞ The directors of the Western Union and Mutual Union Telegraph companies ratified in New York on Saturday a ninety-nine years' lease of the Mutual Union lines to the Western Union Company. The latter guarantees to the former company 6 per cent interest on $4,000,000 bonds and 1¼ per cent on $10,-000,000 stock. The Western Union Company assumes all the contracts and agreements of the Mutual Union as regards leased wires, etc.

☞ The Pah Ute Indians in Nevada who, some time ago, refused to go upon a reservation, are now reported to be starving, and have appealed to the government for aid. The commissioner of Indian affairs expresses his intention of helping them, if he can.

☞ The Treasury Department has stopped the coinage of the new five cent pieces, on the ground that it too much resembles a five dollar gold piece, and might be made very mischievous by simply plating it with gold.

☞ The Cornell Steamboat Company's building at Rondout, N. Y., together with the Steamboat, City of Catskill, which was lying at the wharf, were burned last Sunday; loss $175,000.

DR. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

☞ A bill has been introduced in the Maine State Legislature to prevent the sale of oleomargarine, or any other imitation of butter, as well as of adulterated cheese, without such articles are properly stamped so as to disclose their real nature.

☞ The annual meeting of the American Agricultural Association was held in New York last Wednesday. W. T. Sprague of Vermont was re-elected President, H. E. Alvord of New York Senior Vice President, and from each State Vice Presidents. It was resolved to hold a National Fair this year, at the place offering the most inducements.

IF you have any disease which does not yield to ordinary medical treatment, don't fail to get the Treatise on Compound Oxygen, that wonderful revitalizing agent and health restorer, and study it carefully. It is *sent free* by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* CROSBY, BROS. & CO., Nos. 57 & 59, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish;* GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ⅌ ℔—		Cheese, ⅌ ℔	.14 @ .18
Lump,	.30 @ .60	Sage,	.18 @ .20
Creamery,	.33 @ .42	Brie, each,	@ .30
Prime tub,	.30 @ .35	Neufchatel, ea.	@ .6
2d quality,	.26 @ .30	Eggs, ⅌ doz	.36 @ .38
common,	.23 @ .25	Cape,	.38 @ .42

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—⅌ bbl	2 00 @ 5 00	Grapes—	
⅌ pk	.50 @ 1 00	Hamburg, ℔	@ .50
Cranberries, qt	15 @ .25	Lemons, ⅌ doz	25 @ .30
Cocoanuts, ea	.5 @ .8	Oranges, ⅌ doz	40 @ .70

Fruits and Nuts--Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ⅌ ℔	.20 @ .30	Prunes, ⅌ ℔	.8 @ .20
Apples, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .20	Peaches, ⅌ ℔	.30 @ .35
Castana, ⅌ ℔	@ .10	⅌ qt can	.20 @ .35
Citron, ⅌ ℔	.18 @ .20	Raisins, lay's ⅌ ℔	16 @ .30
Dates, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .15	Valencias, ⅌ ℔	10 @ .13
Figs, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .30	Shagbarks, ⅌ qt	6 @ .8
Filberts, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .20	Walnuts, Eng.	.15 @ .20
Peanuts, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .15	Naples,	@ .20
Pecans,	.14 @ .17	Zante cur'nts, ℔	10 @ .12

Vegetables.

Beans, ⅌ pk	.87 @ 1 00	⅌ bushel	.90 @ 1 10
Beets, ⅌ pk	@ .35	⅌ barrel	@ 2 25
Cabbages, ea	.12 @ .15	Sweet, ⅌ ℔	@ .5
Carrots, ⅌ pk	@ .40	Sage and Thyme—	
Celery, ⅌ bch	.10 @ .25	⅌ bch	@ .6
Lettuce, ⅌ head	8 @ .10	Salsify, ⅌ bch	@ .15
Mushrooms, ℔	1 00 @ 1 25	Squashes—	
Onions, ⅌ pk	@ .50	Marrow, ⅌ ℔	@ .6
Peas, split, ⅌ qt	@ .10	Turnips, ⅌ pk	.30 @ .40
Potatoes, ⅌ pk	@ .35		

Meats--Fresh.

Beef, ⅌ ℔—		Mutton—	
Sirloin steak	.20 @ .25	legs, ⅌ ℔	.13 @ .17
Round do.	.15 @ .20	fore qr, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .13
Rib, roast	.15 @ .22	chops, ⅌ ℔	.17 @ .23
Chuck rib	.10 @ .12	Pork, ⅌ ℔—	
Soup pieces	.6 @ .8	Roast & steak	11 @ .13
Liver	.8 @ .10	Suet, ⅌ ℔	.9 @ .11
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ .10	Tallow, ⅌ ℔	.8 @ .10
Lamb—		Veal, hind qr ℔	17 @ .20
hind qr, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .18	fore qr	.10 @ .13
fore qr. ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .12	loins,	.15 @ .25
Lard, leaf, ⅌ ℔	12 @ .15	Sweetbreads,	.30 @ .50
Tried,	.16 @ .20	Venison, ℔ ⅌	.15 @ .25

Meats--Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ⅌ ℔	13 @ .16	Smoked, ea	.87 @ 1 00
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	.12 @ .15	Sheep do. ⅌ dz	@ .50
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	10 @ .12	Pigs' feet, ⅌ ℔	@ .8
Salt, ⅌ ℔	.12 @ .14	Sausage, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .15
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	10 @ .13	Bologna, ⅌ ℔	12 @ .15
Smoked, ⅌ ℔	.20 @ .25	Tripe, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .15
Tongues, ⅌ ℔	.13 @ .15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ⅌ ℔	.20 @ .25	Pigeons, ⅌ doz	2 00 @ 2 50
Ducks, choice, ℔	15 @ .20	squabs, ⅌ pr	.75 @ 1 00
Black, ⅌ pr	1 00 @ 1 25	Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .20	quarters, ⅌ ℔	10 @ .15
Geese, ⅌ ℔	@ .15	Turkeys,—	
Green, ⅌ ℔	.18 @ .25	choice, ⅌ ℔	.22 @ .28

Fish--Fresh.

Bass, ⅌ ℔	@ .20	Haddock, ⅌ ℔	@ .8
Bluefish, ⅌ ℔	@ .15	Halibut, ⅌ ℔	@ .20
Cod, ⅌ ℔	@ .8	chicken, ⅌ ℔	@ .15
pickled, ⅌ ℔	@ .8	Perch, doz	@ .15
tongues, ⅌ ℔	@ .15	Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	.12 @ .15
cheeks, ⅌ ℔	@ .15	Tautog, ⅌ ℔	@ .12
liver oil, qt	@ .40	Trout, salmon, ⅌ ℔	@ .17
Cusk, ⅌ ℔	@ .6	Scollops, ⅌ qt	@ .30
Eels, ⅌ ℔	.10 @ .12	Smelts, ⅌ ℔	.15 @ .17
Flounders, ea	.6 @ .10	White fish, ⅌ ℔	@ .17
Green turtle, ⅌ ℔	@ .20		

Fish--Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ⅌ ℔	.8 @ .10	Lobster, ⅌ ℔	@ .10
Clams, ⅌ gall	@ .75	Oysters—Com.stew	
Halibut, smkd, ⅌ ℔	@ .15	⅌ gall	@ 1 40
Fins, ⅌ ℔	@ .8	Salmon, smkd ℔	20 @ .25
Herrings, do. ⅌ dz	@ .20	Pickled, ⅌ ℔	@ .20
Scaled, ⅌ box	@ .35	Terrapin, doz	@ 18 00
Mackerel—		Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, each	@ .8	⅌ ℔	@ .12½
Salt, ⅌ kit	3 00 @ 5 00		

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

The produce market is not particularly active, but there is a fair business doing, and in some specialties, butter and eggs for instance, there is a decidedly firmer tone.

Butter.—Receipts of the week 6628 pkgs and 2547 bxs. There is only a light supply of really choice freshly made butter, either creamery or dairy, and prices are firmer, both for those grades and for late fall makes. Dealers profess to believe that there will be considerable scarcity of good butter before the opening of Spring, and they are not especially anxious to make sales. We quote fine freshly made creameries at 37@39c, and very choice October creameries at 34@36c, good fall creameries at 35@33c, and summer creameries at 25@28c ⅌ ℔. Choice New York and Vermont dairies at 25@29c; winter butter at 22@25c; long dairies at 22@24c; summer dairies at 20@22c; choice fall Western nominal at 20@24c; choice fresh factory at 20@24c; common to good do at 16@19c; bakers' at 13@15c.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 168 boxes and — bbl. There is no change to note in the market, and prices remain very steady. We quote choice Northern factory at 13½@14c; choice Western factory at 13@13½c; fair to good at 10½@12c, with common at 8@9c ⅌ ℔, according to quality.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 930 boxes and 234 bbls. With continued small receipts, prices of fresh eggs are again quoted higher, though there is a large quantity of old held stock in the market that dealers are very anxious to get rid of at almost any price. We quote fresh near-by Eastern at 34c; fresh Vermont and New York at 33@34c; fresh Southern at 32@33c; held Western at 25@28c for fair to good marks, with fresh do at 31@32c; limed at 20@21c, and old held stock at 20@25c ⅌ doz, as to quality.

Beans.—The market continues very quiet, and sales have been small for two or three weeks past; prices are nominally lower. We quote large hand-picked pea-beans at $2 60@2 65; small hand-picked do at $2 80@2 85, and screened do at $2 50@2 65; medium screened at $2 25@2 40, and hand-picked do at $2 50@2 55; choice improved yellow-eyes at $3 35@3 40; old-fashioned yellow-eyes at $3 25@3 35, and red kidneys nominal at $3 30@3 40.

Vegetables.—The market for potatoes rules steady, but quiet, at prices not materially changed from last week's quotations. We quote best Rose, Prolifics and Burbanks at 85@90c, with Peerless, White Brooks, Chenangoes, etc., at 75@80c ⅌ bushel. Sweet potatoes are steady at $2 75@3 ⅌ bbl. Onions are plenty and prices show no improvement; celery is selling at $1 25@1 75 ⅌ doz; squash is quoted at $75@80 ⅌ ton for Hubbard; native cabbage at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl; beets at $1 ⅌ bush; flat turnips dull at 50c ⅌ bush; St. Andrews at $1 50 ⅌ bbl; white French at $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl, and carrots 50c ⅌ bushel.

Fruit.—Choice No 1 apples are steady, some fancy freshly-packed stock selling at $4. We quote good cooking apples at $2@3 ⅌ bbl; choice Baldwins at $3 50@3 75, with some freshly-packed fancy stock at $4, and greenings at $3@3 25, with some fancy higher. Evaporated apples are quiet but firm at 15@18c, while Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced command 8¼@10c, and North Carolina sliced 8@12c ⅌ ℔. Cranberries are quoted lower, country fruit at $11@12 and Cape at $12@14 ⅌ bbl.

Poultry.—Prices are well sustained especially for choice turkeys, which are scarce. We quote geese at 12@15c; ducks at 14@17c; Northern chickens at 18@20c ⅌ ℔; Western do at 16@17c; fowls and chickens mixed at 14@16c; choice young turkeys, Northern, at 21@22c; fair to good do at 18@20c, and Western turkeys at 20@21c for choice, with fancy at 22c, and with fair to good at 18@19c ⅌ ℔.

Fresh Meats.—There is a steady trade in dressed beef, and prices remain firm; we quote choice heavy hinds at 10½@11½c ⅌ ℔, with second quality at 8@9c; choice heavy fores at 6½@7½c, with second quality at 5@6c; good mutton at 8@9½c ⅌ ℔; common to fair at 6@8c; choice lamb at 9@11c; common at 8@9c; Eastern veal at 9@11c, with Worcester county at 9@12½c. Venison is in ample supply and choice Minnesota saddles are quoted at 13@15c ⅌ ℔.

Hay and Straw.—There seems to be more of a demand for the poorer qualities of hay, and trade has been fairly brisk. We quote choice prime hay at $17, with some fancy cars held at $18; medium hay at $15@16; choice Eastern fine at $15@16; poor at $13@15, and damaged at $11@14, with Eastern swale at $9@10; rye straw dull at $13@14, and oat straw at $9@10 ⅌ ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13, 1883.—Cotton—market quiet; forward deliveries quiet but steady; middling uplands at 10⅛c; do Orleans at 10⅜c. Flour—market dull, and slightly in buyers' favor, with a limited export and home trade demand; sales, 16,100 bbls; No 2 at $2 65@3 60; superfine Western and State at $3 50@3 90; common to good extra at $3 85@4 40; good to choice do at $4 50@7 00; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $6 25@7 00; fancy do at $7 10@7 25; common to good extra Ohio at $3 90@7 00; common to good extra St. Louis at $3 90@7 25; good to prime Minnesota extra at $5 60@6 50; choice to double extra do at $6 60@7 90. Southern steady; common to fair at $4 40@5 30; good to choice at $5 40@7 00. Rye flour unchanged at $3 75@4 25 for superfine. Cornmeal unchanged; yellow Western at $3 20@3 75; Brandywine at $3 75@3 85. Wheat—market firm, with a moderate export demand; No 2 spring at $1 12; hard No 1 do at $1 36; No 3 red at $1 16¼@1 16½; No 2 red at $1 20½; No 1 white at $1 16½; No 2 red March at $1 20¼@1 21 13-16, do April at $1 22¼@1 23¼, do May at $1 23¼@1 24¼. Rye firmer; State at 77c; No 1 at 75c; Western at 74½c; Canada at 74c. Barley unchanged; No 1 Canada bright at $1 04@1 05; two-rowed State at 87c. Corn—market firm; sales: No 3 at 69@69¼c; No 2 at 72@73½c; white Southern at 73c; No 2 March at 71¼@72¼c; do April at 71¼@72 5-16c; do May at 69¾@70¼c. Oats—market dull; sales: No 3 at 48c; white at 48½c; No 2 at 48¼@48½c; do white at 49¼c; No 1 at 48½c; do white at 52½c; mixed Western at 47@50c; white Western at 50@53c; white State at 52@53½c; No 2 March at 48⅛@49⅛c; do April at 49⅛@49¼c; do May at 49@49⅛c. Pork drooping; sales; new mess at $19. Beef steady. Beef hams firm at $20@21. Tierce beef unchanged; city extra India mess at $26@27. Cut meats steady; pickled shoulders at 8c; rib bellies at 9¼c; middles firm; long clear at 9¾c; long and short do at $9 85. Lard—market less active and lower, closing steadier; sales: prime steam on the spot at $11 40@11 45; March at $11 41@11 45; April at $11 52@11 56; May at $11 61@11 66; city steam at $10 90; refined at $11 45. Butter—firm; State at 20@32c; Western at 16@36c; creamery at 38@40c. Cheese—unchanged; State factory at 8@14c; Western flat at 7@13½c; skims at 5@8c.

Chicago, Feb. 13, 1883.—Flour unchanged; common to choice spring at $3 50@4 75; Minnesotas at $3 50@4 25; bakers' at $4 25@5 50; patents at $5 50@7 25; winter wheats at $4 00@5 00. Wheat—easier; regular at $1 05¾@1 05⅞ for February; $1 06¾@1 06⅞ for March; $1 07¼@1 07⅜ for April, and $1 11¼@1 11⅜ for May; No 2 Chicago spring at $1 05⅝@1 05⅞ No 3 Chicago spring at 91@92c; No 2 red winter at $1 08. Corn easier at 55¼@55½c, cash and February; 55¾@55½c for March; 55¾c for April, and 58¾c for May. Oats easier at 38½c, cash; 38½c for February; 38⅝c for March; 38⅞c for April, and 40½c for May. Rye steady at 64c. Barley steady at 85c. Dressed hogs in good demand at $7 50@7 70. Pork lower at $17 80@17 85, cash and February; $17 87½@17 90 for March; 18 05@18 07½ for April, and $18 20@18 22½ for May. Lard lower at $11.-12½@11 15, cash and February; $11 15@11 17½ for March; $11 30@11 32½ for April, and $11 42½@11 45 for May. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders at $6 90; short rib at $9 45; short clear at $9 65.

Milwaukee, Feb. 13, 1883.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 Milwaukee hard at $1 20; do soft, cash and February, at $1 05¼; March at $1 05⅞; April at $1 07, and May at $1 12. Corn weaker; No 2 at 55½c. Oats quiet; No 2 at 38c; white at 42c. Rye firm; No 1 at 61½c; No 2 at 59½c. Barley firmer; No 2 spring nominally 76c; No 3 extra at 55½c bid. Provisions easier; mess pork at $18 00, cash and February, and $18 10 for March. Lard at $11 20 cash and February, and $11 25 for March. Live hogs steady at $6 25@6 60. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $7 40@7 50.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13, 1883.—Pork held at $18 00@18 25. Lard in fair demand at $10 95. Bulkmeats nominal; shoulders at 7¼c; clear rib at 9¼c. Bacon nominal; shoulders at 8⅛c; clear rib at 10⅛c; clear sides at 11⅛c. Hogs firm; common and light at $5 75@6 90; packing and butchers' at $6 75@7 25.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

Beeswax.
Yellow, ⅌ ℔ .34 @ .35
White, ⅌ ℔ .40 @ .50

Coal.
Cannel, ⅌ ton 10 00 @ 16 00
Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 ℔s—
retail, 6 50 @ 7 00
cargo, 5 50 @ 5 75

Coffee.
Mocha, ⅌ ℔ .26 @ .26½
Java, .13 @ .25
Maracaibo, .10 @ .14½
Rio, .7 @ .11

Cotton. Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary, .7½ @ .9
Middling, .9⅞ @ .10⅞
Fair, .11⅛ @ .12⅛

Domestics.
Sheetings and Shirtings—
Heavy4-4 .8 @ .8½
Medium 4-4 .6½ @ .7¾
Drills, brown .8½ @ .9
Print cloths .3½ @ .3⅞
Cotton Flannels 8 @ .16
Prints, fancy .6 @ .6½

Fish.
Cod, ⅌ qtl—
Georges 7 00 @ 7 37½
Dry Bank 4 75 @ 6 25
Nova Scotia 6 25 @ 7 00
N. Foundl'd 7 25 @ 7 50
Hake 3 25 @ 3 50
Haddock 3 50 @ 3 75
Pollock 3 75 @ 4 25
Mackerel—
No. 1, ⅌ bbl 15 00 @ 18 00
No. 2 12 00 @ 14 00
No. 3 9 00 @ 10 00
Alewives 5 25 @ 6 00
Salmon—
No. 1, ⅌ bbl 21 00 @ 23 00
Herring—
Scaled, ⅌ box 25 @ .26
Pickled, ⅌ bbl @ .

Flour and Meal.
Western sup 3 50 @ 4 00
Common ext 4 00 @ 4 50
Minnesota 4 75 @ 8 00
Patents 6 25 @ 7 25
Roller Flour 5 75 @ 6 75
St. Louis 5 50 @ 6 25
Ohio&Indiana 5 50 @ 6 00
Michigan 5 50 @ 5 75
Winter w't 2ds 3 75 @ 4 25
Oat Meal 5 50 @ 7 00
Rye Flour 3 50 @ 4 00
Corn Meal @ 3 10

Fruit.
Almonds—
Soft shell .15 @ .17
Citron .16 @ .16½
Currants .5½ @ .6½
Dates ⅌ ℔ .7½ @ .10½
Pea Nuts .7 @ .9
Figs, drums @ .
Layers .14 @ .25
Lemons, ⅌ box 2 00 @ 5 00
Oranges, ⅌ box 2 00 @ 2 75
Raisins, layer 2 40 @ 2 45
Loose Musc 1 85 @ 1 90

Furs.
Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co., 36 Chauncey St.
Mink, N.E. dark 75 @ 1 00
do. pale .35 @ .75
Muskrat .10 @ .12
kits .2 @ .3
Fox, red 1 00 @ 1 50
Marten .75 @ 1 00
Raccoon .25 @ .75
House cat .10 @ .25
Beaver skins 2 50 @ 5 00
Otter 3 00 @ 9 00
Lynx 1 00 @ 3 00
Bear 3 00 @ 10 00
cub 1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk .12½ @ .85
Wild cat .20 @ .60
Fisher 5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes—
Unlined 8 00 @ 15 00
Lined 10 50 @ 25 00

Grain.
Corn, ⅌ 56 ℔s—
Yellow .76 @ .78
No. 1 mixed 76 @ .77
No. 2 mixed @ .
Ungraded .70 @ .74
Steamer .75 @ .77
Oats .52 @ .59
Wheat .95 @ 1 25
Rye .72 @ .75
Barley .85 @ 1 00
Shorts, ⅌ ton 20 00 @ 21 00
Fine Feed 21 00 @ 22 00
Middlings 22 00 @ 23 00
Cotton Seed Meal—
⅌ cwt @ 1 87
⅌ ton @ 32 00

Hay—⅌ 2000 ℔s.
East.& North. 13 00 @ 18 00
At City Scales—retail.
Country Hay—
⅌ ton 18 00 @ 20 00
Straw, 100 ℔s 1 00 @ 1 75

Hides and Skins.
Calcutta cow, ⅌ ℔—
Slaughter .12 @ .13
Dead green .10 @ .11½
B. Ayres dry .24 @ .25
Rio Grande .22½ @ .23
Western, dry .17 @ .18½
Wet .9½ @ .11
Goat skins .25 @ .60

Honey.
Northern—
Box, ⅌ ℔ .25 @ .30
Strained, ⅌ ℔ 16 @ .25

Hops.
1881, .75 @ .80
1882, .85 @ .90

Leather.
Sole, B. Ayres .21 @ .25½
Common .21 @ .24½
Oak .35 @ .38
Upper, in rough—
Hemlock .21 @ .28
Oak .28 @ .32
Calf skins, ⅌ ℔—
Rough .45 @ .48
Finished .60 @ .90
French 1 20 @ 2 00

Lime.
Rockland, ⅌ csk 1 00 @ 1 05

Lumber.
Pine, clear 25 00 @ 60 00
CoarseNo.5 17 00 @ 18 00
Refuse 13 00 @ 15 00
Shipping b'ds 17 00 @ 18 00
Spruce—
Nos. 1 & 2, 13 00 @ 14 00
Refuse 8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 10 50 @ 12 00
Refuse 8 00 @ 9 00
Flooring boards—
Nos. 1 & 2 32 00 @ 33 00
Refuse 20 00 @ 22 00
Clapboards—
Extra pine 30 00 @ 50 00
Sap do. 30 00 @ 45 00
Spruce 18 00 @ 30 00
Shingles 1 75 @ 5 75
Laths 1 87 @ 2 25

Molasses.
New Orleans .40 @ .60
Barbadoes @ .
Cienfuegos @ .
Porto Rico .36 @ .53

Nails.
10d to 60d—
⅌ 100 ℔s @ 3 50

Oil.
Linseed, Am. .54 @ .55
Crude sperm 1 00 @ 1 05
Do. whale .53 @ .55
Refined do. .63 @ .68
Sperm, winter 1 20 @ 1 23
Do. bleached 1 25 @ 1 27
Lard, West. Ex 90 @ .95
Nos. 1 & 2 .75 @ .82
Extra Boston @ .95

Neatsfoot ⅌ gal. 70 @ 1 00

Old Metal, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.
Old Copper, ⅌ ℔ 15 @ .17½
Brass, ⅌ ℔ 9½ @ .12
Lead, ⅌ ℔ 3½ @ .4½
Pewter, ⅌ ℔ .6 @ .15
Zinc, ⅌ ℔ .3 @ .2½
Sc'p Iron, cwt. 1 20 @ 1 25
Do. light, cwt. 60 @ .70
Cast Iron, cwt. 75 @ .80
White rags, ⅌ ℔ 3½ @ .6
Colored do. ⅌ ℔ 2 @ .2½
Folded newsp's ℔ 1½ @ .2
Waste paper ⅌ ℔ ½ @ .¾
Manilla rope ⅌ ℔ 3 @ .3½
Soft wool rags ℔ 12 @ .12½
Old carpets, &c. ℔ 8½ @ .9
Waste woolens, ℔ ½ @ .1

Petroleum.
Crude .6½ @ .7½
Refined .8½ @ .8¾
do. cases .10½ @ .12
do. high test 13 @ .13¾
Naptha .10 @ .10½

Produce.
Apples, ⅌ bbl 2 00 @ 4 00
dried, ⅌ ℔ .7 @ .10
sliced, ⅌ ℔ .8 @ .12
evaporated, ℔ 15 @ .18
Butter, ⅌ ℔—
Creameries .25 @ .39
prm Vt.&N.Y. 25 @ .29
fair to good .22 @ .25
common .18 @ .20
Western .19 @ .24
bakers' .14 @ .15
Beans, ⅌ bushel—
Small and ex 2 50 @ 2 85
Yellow eyes 3 25 @ 3 40
Mediums 2 25 @ 2 55
Red Kidneys 3 30 @ 3 40
Cheese, ⅌ ℔—
prime factory 12½ @ .14
fair to good 10½ @ .12
farm dairy .8 @ .12
skim .6 @ .9
Cranber's, bbl 11 00 @ 15 00
Eggs, ⅌ doz .28 @ .34
Limed, ⅌ doz 20 @ .21
Onions, ⅌ bbl 2 00 @ 2 50
Potatoes—
⅌ bush .75 @ .90
Sweet, ⅌ bbl 2 75 @ 3 00
Poultry, ⅌ ℔ .12 @ .22
Pickles, ⅌ bbl—
coarse @ 9 00
medium @ 12 00
fine @ 15 00
mixed @ 13 00
Vinegar, ⅌ gal 10 @ .18

Provisions.
Beef, Mess—
West. mess 11 00 @ 12 00
West. ext. 12 50 @ 13 00
Plate 14 50 @ 16 50
Pork, prime 16 50 @ 17 00
Mess 19 50 @ 20 00
Clear 20 00 @ 21 50
Backs 22 00 @ 22 50
Lard, tce, ⅌ ℔ 11⅞ @ .12½
caddies, ⅌ ℔ 12⅜ @ .13
Hams, smoked 11½ @ .12
Hogs, dressed .7¾ @ .8¼

Salt—⅌ hhd.
Turk's Island 2 10 @ 2 20
Liverpool 1 40 @ 1 50
bag, fine 1 50 @ 2 50
Coarse fine 1 80 @ 2 10

Seed.
Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.
Clover, red 9½ @ .10½
white Dutch ℔ 20 @ .25
Grass, ⅌ bush—
Herds 1 90 @ 2 10
Hungarian @ 1 25
Millet @ 1 75
Red Top, bag @ 3 50
Foulmead'w 2 00 @ 2 50
Lawn 3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent @ 3 00
Ky. Blue @ 2 00
Orchard @ 2 25
Buckwheat, bu @ 1 25
Barley, ⅌ bush @ 1 25
Rye, winter, bush @ 1 15
Wheat, winter @ 2 00
Flax Seed @ 1 25
Linseed, Am. 1 30 @ 1 35
Calcutta, 1 85 @ 1 90
Canary 1 80 @ 2 25
Mustard Seed .8 @ .10

Spices.
Cassia, ⅌ ℔ .18 @ .19
Cloves .23 @ .30
Ginger .8 @ .9
Mace .65 @ .70
Nutmegs .77 @ .80
Pepper .17 @ .18

Starch.
Wheat, ⅌ ℔ .7 @ .8
Corn, ⅌ ℔ .4 @ .5
Potato, ⅌ ℔ .4½ @ .5

Sugar.
Cuba Muscovado—
Fair to g'd ref 6⅞ @ .7
Prime refining @ .7¼
Centrifugal 7¼ @ .7¾
Refined, cube @ .9¼
Powdered @ .9
Granulated @ .8⅞
Coffee crush 6⅞ @ .8¼

Tallow.
Rendered, ⅌ ℔ .8 @ .8¼
Grease .7 @ .7¼

Teas.
Formosas .27 @ .60
Gunpowder, ⅌ ℔ 20 @ .45
Imperial .20 @ .45
Hyson .17 @ .35
Young Hyson 15 @ .40
Hyson Skin .15 @ .25
Souchong .18 @ .55
Oolong .13 @ .55
Japan .16 @ .34

Tobacco.
Conn. & Mass. Wrappers—
Common .14 @ .16
Medium .18 @ .20
Fine .25 @ .35
Selections .40 @ .50
Seconds .11 @ .13
Fillers 5½ @ .7½
Havana seed 18 @ .25
Leaf—Choice .13 @ .16
Good Western 10 @ .12
Com'n & med. 8 @ .10
Lugs .6 @ .8
Havana .75 @ 1 25
Yara .70 @ 1 00

Wood and Bark.
Retail prices ⅌ cord.
Bark, hemlock 12 00 @ 14 00
Wood, hard @ 10 00
soft @ 8 00
Wholesale prices ⅌ cord.
Bark @ 8 00
Wood, hard 5 75 @ 6 50
Soft 5 00 @ 5 75

Wool.
Ohio and Pennsylvania—
Picklock .47 @ .50
Choice XX .44 @ .45
Fine X .42 @ .43
Medium .44 @ .46
Coarse .32 @ .37
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—
Extra and XX 41 @ .42
Fine .40 @ .41
Medium .43 @ .46
Common .32 @ .35
Other Western—
Fine and X .37 @ .41
Medium .42 @ .44
Common .32 @ .35
Pulled extra .35 @ .45
Superfine .25 @ .48
No. 1 .15 @ .25
Combing fleece 48 @ .50
Fine delaine .43 @ .45
California .12 @ .32
Texas .17 @ .33
Canada pulled .30 @ .40
do. combing .34 @ .36
Cape Good Hope 29 @ .34

REMARKS.—The volume of business is slowly but steadily increasing, and the general tone of the markets is firmer. The great floods at the west, and the somewhat unfavorable prospects for next Spring's Agricultural operations, can hardly fail, however, to have a dispiriting influence upon general business, and make the outlook for Spring trade less favorable.

The coal market is extremely dull for all kinds, but with no change in prices. The coffee market has been somewhat excited, and cargo prices have advanced on almost all grades. There is rather a better feeling in cotton, and more active speculative movement, but prices are without change. Both cotton and woolen goods are more active and prices are decidedly firmer, especially for cottons. Codfish are in good demand at full prices; hake are a shade easier; mackerel are in steady demand and the supply is small, though No 3's are a shade weaker. The flour market is not active, but there is a very firm feeling and dealers are confident of higher prices before long; both wheat and flour remain high at the West, but millers say that flour is comparatively lower than wheat. Corn has been in very light receipt and prices have advanced and are firm; oats also are higher and in small stock; rye and barley are unchanged; shorts, fine feed and middlings are all quoted higher and in small supply. The market for hops is very quiet and prices are quoted lower, though quotations are nominal. The market for hides continues firm, and there is a more active business doing. The leather market is unchanged, and there is a steady and regular domestic demand. There is almost no molasses in this market, but arrivals of new crop will soon be here. Linseed oil is firm, with an upward tendency to prices; lard oil is higher and firm; sperm and whale oils are unchanged; petroleum moderately active and firm. There is a very firm feeling for pork with a shade higher prices for clear and extra; lard and hams are firm and moderately active; beef is unchanged and in steady demand. The sugar market is quiet and transactions have been very small; refined sugars are a shade higher. Choice Japan and Formosa teas are in steady request at full prices, but otherwise the tea market is entirely without movement.

FISH MARKET.

Gloucester, Feb. 13, 1883.—The Georges fleet report a moderate catch. The receipts of frozen herring have been quite liberal, but as the Newfoundland fleet, with the exception of one or two vessels, have all arrived home, an increase in the supply is not expected, unless there should be an improvement in the catch at Grand Manan. There is a light stock of fish on the market, and prices are well sustained. We quote as follows: Large Georges cod $7 25 per qtl; medium do $5 50; large Bank cod $6; medium do $5; large shore cod $6 75@7 00; medium do $5 12½; haddock $4; cusk $5 50; hake $3 62½; pollock $3 50@4 25. Mackerel—No 1 $14@15 per bbl; No 2 $12@13; No 3 $9 50@10. Fresh halibut—none on the market. Market fish—steak cod, 6½@7c per ℔; market cod 5c; haddock 2½c.

CATTLE MARKETS

Albany, Feb. 13, 1883.—The market for beef cattle has been more active and prices are higher. Beeves are selling at $5 25@6 40; bulls held at 4½c; milch cows held higher; good at $50@65. Veal calves slow; buttermilks and grassers at 3½c; veals scarce at 8@9c; sheep and lambs unchanged; lambs at $6 75@7 25; sheep at $4 50@6 50.

Chicago, Feb. 12, 1883.—Hogs—market strong on heavy, steady on light; common to good mixed packing at $6@6 55; heavy packing and shipping at $6 60@7 10; light bacon grades at $6@6 65; skips at $4@5. Cattle—market 10c lower; exports at $5 70@6 25; good to choice shipping steers at $5@5 60; common to fair at $4@4 90; stockers and feeders at $3 40@4 70. Sheep—market for prime strong, low grades weak; common to fair at $3 55@4 25; medium to good at $4 40@4 90; choice to extra at $5 26@6.

Feb. 13.—Hogs—market generally weak; common to good mixed packing at $6@6 60; heavy packing and shipping at $6 60@7 25; light bacon grades at $6@6 65; skips at $4@6 50. Cattle—market steady; exports at $5 70@6 25; good to choice shipping steers at $5@5 60; common to fair at $4@4 90; stockers and feeders at $3 50@4 70. Sheep—market weak; common to fair at $3 25@4; medium to good at $4 25@4 75; chice to extra at $5@5 75.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

For the week including Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1883.

Amount of stock at market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week,	2,482	7,940	109	9,592	349
Last week	2,568	8,507	25	16,372	255
One year ago, Feb. 15,	1,916	11,692	—	12,724	256
Horses,	50				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	87	48	Rhode Island and Connecticut	—	—
New Hampshire	135	788	Western	1,999	5,070
Vermont	181	2,005	Canada	—	—
Massachusetts	80	29			
New York	—	—			
Total				2,482	7,940

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	853	1,103	Eastern	87	48
Lowell	207	1,719	Boston&Prov	—	—
Bos. & Albany	1,311	5,070	On foot & boats	24	—
Old Colony	—	—			
Total				2,482	7,940

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Maine—				
F. H. Coolidge & Son		17		18
J. G. Littlefield		12		4
N. E. Winn		6		3
I. C. Libby		25		32
C. O. Howe		10	48	2
S. H. Wardwell		17		13
New Hampshire—				
J. Sanborn		33		
J. H. Wilcox		3	54	2
J. S. Fry & Co			90	
M. Pike		5	120	
J. S. Freeman	4	12	31	
I. B. Sargent		19	81	
W. E. Winn		6		3
Dow & Moulton		6	103	12
W. Hall		6	55	
Aldrich & Johnson		35	504	25
Wood & Breck		16	250	18
Vermont—				
T. L. Johnson		5	93	4
J. M. Moore			40	
F. S. Kimball		2	105	23
J. V. Newton	4	2	100	22
H. Ingerson		9	100	11
W. Ricker				2
H. N. Jenne		1	41	1
G. H. Sprigg		3	82	
Smith & Sprigg		18		1
R. L. Lovell			56	2
Hall & Seaver		5	71	5
J. M. Joslyn		4	42	4
Wm. M. Means		3	72	
D. W. C. Blanchard			114	
L. F. Malley		7	20	8
H. V. Whipple	3	10	41	8
Sargent & Turner		1	200	2
H. Hancock		2		
Tinker & Fairbanks		24		7
M. G. Flanders		13		5
E. T. Sargent	7	1	100	2
G. B. Evans		18		12
J. Engrem	6	36	20	15
Kidder & Robinson	5	2	100	5
B. S. Hastings		15		4
R. E. French & Son			700	3
Massachusetts—				
J. Dimon		11		
C. Smith		14		
H. M. Taft		9		
J. S. Henry		42	17	26
W. H. Bardwell			127	1
J. D. Hosmer		4		
Western—				
A. N. Monroe		1150	400	
Hollis & Co.			3200	
Hathaway & Jackson		688		
E. A. Hollis			625	
S. S. Learned		176		
G. A. Sawyer			420	
C. Leavitt & Son		63		
J. Stetson & Son		36		
Farrell & McFlynn		62		
Devlin & Farrell			425	

FOREIGN TRADE.—The export business in cattle and sheep was light since last market. In cattle 251 head and 375 sheep. The Steamer Palestine, of the Warren & Co., Line, take out for Hathaway & Jackson 117 cattle, for Wales & Leavitt 71 head; for A. N. Monroe 375 sheep; for Swift Bros., & Co., 564 qrs beef, 100 carcasses of mutton. The Steamer Austrian of the Allen Line, for Glasgow, 63 cattle for Hathaway & Jackson. The market in Liverpool is not very strong at prices quoted a week ago, but subject to fluctuation, according to supply received. Those in the business can make very good calculations as to the state of the market when their cattle arrive; the great difficulty being the perils at sea, at this season of the year.

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 ℔s. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$8 50 @ 9 00	Second qual.	$5 25 @ 6 00
Fair to good	6 75 @ 8 00	Third quality	4 50 @ 4 75

Few pairs premium bullocks . . . . $—.— @ —.—

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, February 13, 1883.—Between 200 and 300 more cattle at these yards than last week; the increase was in Western that numbered nearly 700 head. The Northern supply of cattle holds out full as well as might be expected, and this week we found many of good grades. Says J. O. Sanborn, one who is not in the habit of talking just for the sake of hearing himself talk, "I am again in the old track, with good heavy cattle at market." We must give this drover credit for handling a good many nice cattle in the course of the year; his cattle this week were such as would weigh from 3500 to 4000 ℔s to the pair, and as good as the country affords. There was evidently a desire on the part of butchers to impress dealers that Lent has commenced and the prohibitory law with regard to eating fresh meat is on. Values on cattle did not, as we could perceive, deteriorate. We found the same range in prices for corresponding qualities. The best will not bring over 9c dressed, and the poorest command at the least 4½c dressed weight; they must be very slim to go below this rate.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of Western cattle made to butchers were from 5¾ to 6½c live weight; their average weight from 1200 to 1500 ℔s; there were from 600 to 700 on sale.

J. O. Sanborn made sales of 9 heavy cattle; 7 of the lot would average 2000 ℔s and one pair weighed 3500 ℔s, at 8½@9c D W; also 11 three year old steers at 9c; 30 ℔s shrinkage.

C. Smith made sales of 14 River cattle; a fine lot for export.

Wood & Breck made sale of 2 oxen to dress 1125 ℔s each at 9c dressed weight.

Sales were made on two and three year old steers from 5@8½c dressed weight, according to quality.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6 65 @ 7 00	Light to fair	$5 75 @ 6 25
Good to prime	6 37½ @ 6 50	Slim	4 50 @ 4 75

A few lots of premium steers cost . . . . . . —

Brighton Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13 and 14, 1883.—Where cattle are, there will be butchers gathered together. This was the case Tuesday morning; forty odd car loads arrived; says the dealer, "These are all for the butchers, if they want them," and they did, for the most part of them. There are several city butchers, who, to answer the demands made upon them, must kill about one hundred head of cattle per week. A few such customers would make quite an inroad upon forty odd car loads, but this was not the weeks' supply, forty-six car loads arrived last Friday and Saturday. The demand is not very satisfactory; butchers complain somewhat of the beef trade, but all their complaints do not seem to lower substantially the rates. We expect a larger supply next week, when the railroads will probably be in good running condition. The bulk of sales were from 5¾@6¼ cts per pound live weight.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 4 Western steers, average 1250 ℔s at $6 40; 9 cattle average 1333 ℔s at $6 30, by C. Leavitt & Son. Sales of 12 cattle av 1175 ℔s at 6c; 12 do av 1210 ℔s at 6¼c; 7 cattle average 1240 ℔s at 6¼c by J. Stetson & Son.

Farrell & McFlynn sold 5 cattle av 1325 ℔s at 6¼c; 4 do av 1250 ℔s at 6¼c; 4 cattle, also 1200 ℔s at $6 30; 4 at $6 10; 6 do av 1255 ℔s at 6c per ℔.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen ⅌ pair, from $75@100 to $110@175; milch cows and calves from $25 to $38; extra $40 to $50; farrow cows, $18 to $30; yearlings, $9 to $20; two-years-old, $18 to $35; three-years-old, $25 to $45. Veal calves, 3@7½c ⅌ ℔. Fancy milch cows, $50@80.

Still a light run of Eastern cattle for this week's market. There, however, arrived some 60 head or more of imported stock that came out of the State of Maine; these were all bulls, and cows of choice grades, bought up by Sawyer & Hollis for breeding purposes, and are to be taken to their ranch in Nebraska. Sales of 6 3-yr-old steers to dress 800 ℔s at 8½c dressed weight, by I. C. Libby. Sales of 1 pair working oxen of good weight for $155 by C. O. Howe.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday. A. N. Munroe received 11 car loads of Western cattle, and Hathaway & Jackson 17 car loads. The trade was good for store stock, it being the first pleasant Wednesday for a number of weeks. Sales of 30 Western cattle av 1340 ℔s at $6 20; 33 do av 1375 ℔s at $6.-30; 20 do av 1350 ℔s at $6 40; 23 do av 1250 ℔s at $6 15; 27 do av 1175 ℔s at $5 90; 20 do av 1020 ℔s at 5¾c, by A. N. Monroe. F. H. Coolidge & Son sold 2 fancy cows at $65@67; 2 cows for $105; 2 at $100; 2 at $86. J. Lane sold sold 1 two-year-old heifer at $30; 1 farrow cow $25. Sales of 1 fancy Ayrshire and Jersey cow at a fancy price by Wood & Breck. Sales of 1 pr steers for work girthing 6 ft 9 in 2600 ℔s, at $130 by J. Dimon. Sales of one pr working oxen girthing 6 ft 8 in, $170; 1 pr girthing 7 ft, $180; 1 pr girthing 7 ft 6 in, $185, by J. D. Hosmer. Sales of 4 oxen 3200 and 3500 ℔s the pair, at 5¾c live; 3 new milch cows $50 each; 1 springer $35; 1 new milch cow $45 by S. H. Wardwell. Sales of one nice new milch cow $50; 1 springer $50, by C. O. Howe. Sales of two three-year-old steers 2460 ℔s at 5¾c; 1 springer, $38 by J. Engram.

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—The trade is quite good for cows, if of good quality. We heard of one very choice milch cow that was sold by G. B. Evans at $82.50. C. O. Howe made sales of 1 springer $60; 2 new milch cows at $60 each. Sales effected at $35, $40, $48@55.

VEAL CALVES.—A little doing in this line, but the supply is limited; will soon increase.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—Supply of pigs noticed 109 head. Prices unchanged; 50 ℔ pigs selling at $3 50; 9 pigs of 40 ℔s weight $3 per head. Fat hogs number light this week, on account of transportation train detained by snow. Northern hogs move at 8¼@8½c dressed weight.

POULTRY.—None at market to our knowledge.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 2¼@6½c ⅌ ℔, or $2 50@6 00 per head. Lambs 4½@7c ⅌ ℔.

We are told that sheep butchers sometimes take a trip into the country, not what might be called a pleasure trip; if so, business is very much intermingled with it. Frank Wood, we are told, had a visit from Boston parties, in his New Hampshire home; he has a snug 600 head of lambs feeding, and from what we learn, they took the eye of the butcher, and he must needs bargain for their delivery, as wanted. What we know of the breeder, we expect to see something fine at market when they appear. The trade in sheep this week had rather a checkered appearance, not in an even tenor, opened weak and closed dull; a little fluster at the first pop off, but the spark did not kindle to a comfortable flame. The early sales proved at this market to be the most lucrative. J. M. Moore made a sale of 40 head, a mixed lot, average weight 100 ℔s at 6¼c ⅌ ℔. J. H. Wilcox made a sale of 50 sheep and lambs, weighing 4190 ℔s at 6¼c. D. W. C. Blanchard made sale of 114 head, one-third old sheep, weighing 1810 ℔s at 6¼c ⅌ ℔.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8¼@9; country do, heavy 8@8¼, light 6@6¼; bull & stag hides,—@—c ⅌ ℔; calf skins—@12½c ⅌ ℔; pelts, 75c@$1 25 each. Tallow—Brighton, 7¼@8c; country, 4¼@6c. Western fat hogs, 6¼@7¼c ⅌ ℔; Store pigs, 6@10c at retail; sucking pigs, $3@$4.50 ea; Northern dressed hogs, 8¼@8½c.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The week's run of cattle compares well with last week, all the usual channels, or sections, whence the stock is from are represented. There are about as many New England cattle as last week. Sections of the Connecticut river have sent in their supply. One lot from this quarter, were brought up by heavy exporters of cattle, and Liverpool will be their destination. The movement in cattle was not at all active; butchers were buying light, generally, although some who had a fair supply of beef at home, bought quite freely, as they expected, as is usually the case, a rise in prices during the month of February. The sheep market was very much like, in fact a good likeness of the market of last week; opened well, but not sufficient pressure to finish up a good beginning; the latter sales were manifestly the kind that did not make owners the richer by the operation. A good line of milch cows noticed, with a fair demand for the same. Hogs have risen in the estimation of dealers, the price has; but probably the transportation of this stock from the West in the shape of delays has shortened the supply, and effected the rise.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1883.

The sales of the past week are the largest on record for a long time, amounting to 5,410,300 ℔s of all kinds, and the business on the whole has been rather a surprise to the trade, who, while looking for a firm and active market, did not anticipate such a sweeping movement. Manufacturers have evidently made up their minds to secure supplies now while assortments are good, as later in the season they will be much broken. Some descriptions of Wool are already very scarce, notably fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces. The advance on this description has been 2@3c ⅌ ℔, and the tendency is decidedly upward.

The sales of washed fleeces have been upwards of 2,000,000 ℔s, but the active demand has also extended to other markets. In Philadelphia there has been a sweeping movement, a large manufacturer buying all available lots of fine fleeces. In Hartford considerable Wool has been sold, mostly to come to this market. In Providence local buyers have been purchasing more freely; and in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York State, and at other points where Wool is to be had, there has been considerable doing. The movement in fact has been the most sweeping we have had to record for some years.

The demand for combing and delaine selections has been active, and very full prices have been obtained. The market is now very firm at 45c for fine delaine up to 50c ⅌ ℔ for fine and No 1 combing, and stocks are sold up close.

Business in unwashed Wools has been unusually large. Prices are very firm, and the sales have been largely in the range of 25@33c for fine and medium, both fine and medium having been much sought after and desirable lots have now become quite scarce.

The demand for pulled Wool has been quite active, and prices continue to be sustained. The sales of all kinds have been 490,500 ℔s. Choice Eastern and Maine super has been sold at 45@47½c, considerable good super at 35@40c, and low super from 25@30c ⅌ ℔. The sales of X pulled have been from 36@40c ⅌ ℔, as to quality.

Sales and prices for the week have been as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania and Virginia Fleeces—The transactions include 10,000 XXX at 47½c; 20,000 ℔s X and above at 45c; 35,000 ℔s XX at 45c; 40,000 ℔s X at 43c; 20,000 ℔s X at 42c; 5000 ℔s XX and above at 44c; 30,000 ℔s X at 40@41½c; 35,000 ℔s X at 40c; 102,000 ℔s X and XX at 41@44c; 392,500 ℔s fleeces at 47½c for XXX; 45c for XX; 42@43c for X; 50c for No 1 and 40@41c for Michigan; 100,000 ℔s No 1 Ohio at 45@45½c; 20,000 ℔s No 1 at 44c; 5000 ℔s No 1 at 43½c; and 34,700 ℔s No 1 at 43@45c ⅌ ℔.

Michigan Fleeces—The sales include 150,000 ℔s X at 40½@41½c; 60,000 ℔s X at 40½c; 47,000 ℔s X at 37½@40c; 65,000 ℔s X at 40c; 200,000 ℔s X at 38@40½c; 5200 ℔s at 37c; 9500 ℔s heavy at 36c; and 11,000 ℔s No 1 at 43c ⅌ ℔.

New York and Other Fleeces—The sales include 82,000 ℔s New York X on private terms; 20,000 ℔s Western fleeces at 35½@40c; 11,000 ℔s Maine X at 41c; 217,500 ℔s fleeces at 29@50c, including all grades; 60,000 ℔s on private terms; 4000 ℔s at 35c; 8000 ℔s No 2 at 39@39½c; 1000 ℔s No 2 at 33½c; 6000 ℔s No 2 on private terms; 3800 ℔s coarse at 33c; and 30,000 ℔s heavy at 32c ⅌ ℔.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 60,000 ℔s fine medium combing at 50c; 2000 ℔s combing at 48c; 50,000 ℔s Michigan X delaine at 45c; 118,-000 ℔s one-quarter and three-eighths combing at 45c; 10,000 ℔s medium combing at 45c; 5000 ℔s delaine at 45c; 7000 ℔s fine delaine at 44c; 8000 ℔s delaine at 42c; 40,000 ℔s fine delaine and combing at 42@47c; 900 ℔s low combing at 40c; 10,000 ℔s coarse at 34c, 10,000 ℔s unwashed at 28c; and 5000 ℔s unwashed at 22½c ⅌ ℔.

Texas Wool—The sales include 8000 ℔s at 28½@30c; 97,000 ℔s at 20@32c; 6000 ℔s fall at 24½c; and 9000 ℔s fall on private terms.

Territory Wool—The sales include 215,000 ℔s at 27@30c; 198,000 ℔s Territory at 22@27c; 7500 ℔s Nebraska on private terms; 2500 ℔s Territory at 24c; 10,000 ℔s at 23c; 60,000 ℔s Colorado carpet on private terms; 10,-000 ℔s Kansas on private terms; 20,000 ℔s Oregon at 32c ⅌ ℔.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 10,000 ℔s at 33½c; 20,000 ℔s at 21@35c; 45,000 ℔s fine at 30c; 60,000 ℔s at 25@32c; 7000 ℔s at 28@30c; 2000 ℔s at 24c; 31,000 ℔s at 27½@28½c; 7500 ℔s at 27c; 5000 ℔s No 1 at 31c; 91,000 ℔s fine and medium at 22@32c; 6000 ℔s medium at 33½c; 8000 ℔s medium at 32½c; 2000 ℔s fine at 27@29c; 1600 ℔s at 21@27c; 10,000 ℔s No 1 at 20@24c; 10,000 ℔s at 30c; 1000 ℔s fine at 33c; 7400 ℔s medium at 32c; 1400 ℔s coarse at 19@25c; 2000 ℔s at 25c; 2000 ℔s at 23c; 3500 ℔s black at 16c; 3000 ℔s black at 24c; 4000 ℔s low at 20c; 20,000 ℔s at 29c; 50,000 ℔s at 28@30c; 1000 ℔s fine at 26½c; 60,000 ℔s medium at 30c; and 99,000 ℔s fine and medium at 24@32c ⅌ ℔.

California Wool—The sales include 78,000 ℔s spring at 19½@33c; 90,000 ℔s spring at 27@30c; 85,000 ℔s spring at 20@27½c; 50,000 ℔s spring at 20c; 4000 ℔s fall at 16½c; 193,500 ℔s fall at 12c; and 25,000 ℔s on private terms.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 130,000 ℔s super at 32@47c; 3600 ℔s at 47½c; 51,000 ℔s at 45c; 35,000 ℔s A super, part at 40c; 20,000 ℔s Western super at 26c; 20,-000 ℔s at 25c; 1200 ℔s low super at 32c; 54,000 ℔s super at 30c; 10,000 ℔s at 39c; 3000 ℔s at 40@41c; 20,000 ℔s Western super at 36c; 4700 ℔s super at 37@42c; 38,000 ℔s at 34@48c; 2300 ℔s at 25c; 500 ℔s at 27½c; 61,000 ℔s on private terms; 15,000 ℔s X at 37@41c; 7000 ℔s X at 39@40c; 5000 ℔s X at 38c; 5000 ℔s X at 36c; and 1200 ℔s combing pulled at 30c ⅌ ℔.

Scoured Wool—The sales include 1500 ℔s Australia at 90@92c; 61,000 ℔s at 62@71c; 2000 ℔s at 65c; 99,300 ℔s at 45@72c; 93,000 ℔s at 51@75c; 2000 ℔s at 47½c; 14,-600 ℔s at 37@82½c; 25,000 ℔s at 50@55c; 7200 ℔s at 72½c; 2500 ℔s at 40c; 1000 ℔s at 33½c; 1000 ℔s at 50c; 1000 ℔s at 45; 3000 ℔s at 40; 900 ℔s at 55½c; 1700 ℔s at 61c; and 2000 ℔s at 47½c ⅌ ℔.

Tub Washed and Noils—Sales of 1500 ℔s tub wash at 38c; 300 ℔s tub washed on private terms.

Sundries—The sales include 3000 ℔s sorts at 24c; 5000 ℔s sorts on private terms; 2000 ℔s cotts and coarse at 31½c; 2000 ℔s cotts at 18c; and 15,800 ℔s sundries from 11@40c ⅌ ℔.

Foreign Wool—The sales include 180,000 ℔s Australia at 45@47c; 12,000 ℔s at 45@46c; 18,000 ℔s Cape, 140,000 ℔s Montevideo, 20,000 ℔s Mediterranean carpet and 6000 ℔s Canada on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCK---CLOSING PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895	128
" New 5s, Extended	103¼
" 4½'s	113¼
" 4s	119⅜
" 3s	104
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s	108¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s	121½
Eastern R. R. 6s	109
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s	51½
New York & New England R. R. 7s	114¼
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s	113
Rutland R. R. 6s	96¼
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund	115
Boston Water Power Co	3¼
Boston Land Company	6
Boston Gas Light Co	805
Bell Telephone	287½
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	81
Boston & Albany R. R.	176
Boston & Lowell R. R.	97
Boston & Maine R. R.	155¼
Boston & Providence R. R.	160½
Cheshire R. R. pref.	60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	118½
Cinn. Sandusky & Cleveland R. R.	22
Concord R. R.	101½
Connecticut River R. R.	163½
Eastern R. R.	46
Fitchburg R. R.	117
Maine Central R. R.	89
Mass. Cent'l R. R.	3¼
Nashua & Lowell R. R.	150⅛
New York & New England R. R.	47¼
Northern R. R.	111
Norwich & Worcester R. R.	160
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	30
Old Colony R. R.	136¼
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.	112½
Rutland, R. R. pref.	17
Union Pacific R. R.	93¼
Vermont & Canada R. R.	18
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.	130
Worcester & Nashua R. R.	57¼
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.	243
Quincy Mining Co.	51

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1883.

The money market to-day presents few new features of general interest. Although the bank statement shows a considerable falling off in surplus reserve, the banks are still in good condition, and able to meet all ordinary requirements, especially in this time of light demand. At the clearing house the rate to borrowing banks is 2@2 per cent, most of the transactions being at the latter rate. New York funds are easier, selling at a premium of 20 to 25 cents on $1000. In the general market the banks are discounting at 5½ to 6 per cent, with some transactions at as low as 5 per cent. The note dealers report business rather dull, and desirable paper scarce. Prime manufacturing paper is placed at 4¾ per cent, and other good paper ranges from 4½ to 5@6 per cent. Call loans rule at 4½ to 5 per cent on good collaterals.—*Advertiser.*

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY,
No. 264 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ONE FOOL AMONG MANY.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition—A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course—but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another square meal some time without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy by nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prematurely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Dyspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam County, N. Y., and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. Tried everything. At last gave PARKER'S GINGER TONIC a chance to show what it could do for me. It proved its ability by *curing* me. I recommend it to all who are suffering from this dreadful disease." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' statement.

Gloom, despondency, hopelessness, disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bed-time like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspepsia's foot-prints. The Dyspeptic knows what Coleridge meant when he said: "Night is my hell." PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures Dyspepsia, purifies the Blood, disperses Rheumatism and all chronic ailments. Prices, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. HISCOX & CO., New York. 446

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

eop23

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " " "
Each subsequent " 12 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week on Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

G. W. NYE, ... CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, . . . ORANGE Co., VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... WINDSOR AND WINDHAM Cos., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, ... GRAFTON, SULLIVAN, MERRIMAC and ROCKINGHAM Cos., N. H.
LESTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK CO., MASS.
D. G. STEVENS, ... CHESHIRE CO., N. H.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid up.

Farmers' Directory.

The Business Houses whose cards appear in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. F. BROOKS & CO.
Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in
FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c.
Country Consignments Solicited.
28 Blackstone St., under New England House.
WM. F. BROOKS. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

TEN THOUSAND TONS COTTON SEED MEAL.
Also, Old Process Linseed Meal for sale by J. E. SOPER & CO., 2 and 3 India St., Boston, Mass. Particular attention given to car lots to New England points from the South. Shipments given of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal in same car.
J. E. SOPER & CO.

KENNEDY & MURPHY,
206 Devonshire St., Cor. Franklin, Boston,
Agents for **"The Concord Harness,"** Standard Harness of the world, made only by J. R. HILL & Co., Concord, N. H. All hand-made, by skilled mechanics, from the best old-fashioned Oak Tanned Leather. All grades of double or single, light or heavy HARNESS always on hand.

HIGHLAND FOUNDRY CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in
FURNACES, RANGES, STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, Etc.,
Office and Salesrooms, 87, 89 & 91 North St.
Manufactory, Pinchon Street, Boston.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
The Old and Reliable Fertilizer. For Sale by Local Agents throughout New England.
Pamphlets with testimonials and directions furnished on application to
GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
Tremont Bank Building, BOSTON.

FURNITURE.
Established in 1836.
W. P. B. BROOKS,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, CARPETINGS,
Stoves, Feathers, Mattresses, Clocks, &c.
151 HANOVER STREET,
14 Blackstone St. BOSTON. 9 Marshall St.

INSURANCE.
Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1883, $482,451.87
Surplus over Re-Insurance, ... $271,818.40
Gain in Cash Fund the past year, ... 22,268.97
Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, ... 18,309.66
AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.
Amount at risk, $26,117,877.00.
Total Liabilities, $190,632.57
Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy: 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. on all others.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

General Intelligence.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except I think yet better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

A NEW industry has recently sprung up in Sweden. In most parts of that country enormous quantities of blanched and bleached mosses are found that grew ages ago. These old mosses are now gathered and made into paper, which is found to be very fine in quality. A manufactory of paper from this material has begun operations near Joenkoeping, and is turning out paper in all degrees of excellency, from tissue to sheets three-quarters of an inch in thickness. These latter are harder than wood.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, and barks. It gives tone to the stomach and makes the weak strong. Sold by Druggists.

THE price of Texas cattle has advanced about 140 per cent in the past five years. The San Antonio *Express* says it is generally believed that the drive of this year will be the last of any great magnitude, and the cattle product will have to be sent to market by rail or sail, the additional expense of which will unfavorably affect the price of stock on the range.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

CLEBURNE, Texas, boasts a cat ranche. It is on the premises of Col. J. B. Chambers. In the summer of 1881 the wheat in the barn was threshed and a considerable quantity of straw was left in rail pens. A few cats at once took possession of the pens, and they have multiplied until now at least 500 cats of all colors—black, white, yellow, gray, &c.—inhabit the inclosure.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

THE Swiss Government has forbidden public meetings and open air demonstrations of the Salvation Army on account of the disorders which at tend them.

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

AT a late meeting of the California Horticultural Society the general introduction of the pecan tree in California, the climate of which is said to be well adapted for it, was recommended. The pecan wood is hard, the nut valuable, the tree handsome and free from all parasites which are so seriously threatening all the fruits of this State.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

THE outlook of the crops generally throughout Europe is gloomy in the extreme. No part of the continent, east or west, has escaped the rains and inundations. The immediate destruction of property has been widespread, but is insignificant as compared with the damaged prospects of the year.

ALL men agree on one point, viz: That death from heart disease is rapid. The symptoms sometimes manifest themselves for years, and then again only for months. All of the thousands who have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator as soon as these symptoms appear, have been saved. It is the *only specific* for that malady.

THE lake region of Florida is a paradise upon earth, according to an enthusiastic correspondent. The fruit trees are now in the full luxuriance of leaf, blossom and fruit. The orange tree is green and magnificent, the lemon and the lime are covered with myriads of buds bursting into blossom, the guava is full of fruit and the pineapples are ripe and "handsome to behold."

"I HAVE been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took.

"GEO. H. PRATT, U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dis't Ga."

AMONG the curiosities of Southern California is a Camellia growing in the garden of Col Bond of Santa Barbara. This plant measures over six feet in height and about the same number in breadth, and has on it, during the season of bloom, over three thousand flowers.

***"NEGLECT old friends for the sake of new, and lose both." But remember that Kidney-Wort is a friend you cannot afford to neglect. Plasters may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action.

A SPECIAL committee has reported to the New Jersey Legislature that "bribery, local, State and national, is universally prevalent," and recommends the enactment of a law punishing the offenders by a fine not exceeding $1000 and one year's imprisonment.

DRUGGISTS say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female complaints they ever heard of.

THE lumber business of Georgia has become one of the largest and most lucrative industries in the State. Northern companies have recently purchased extensive tracts of timber lands.

THE universal verdict, "The *Hop Plaster* is the best porous plaster ever made." Only 25 cts.

THE sovereign temperance tonic, Wheat Bitters, is the purest and richest blood, brain and nerve food in existence. DR. BROWN.

THERE is much alarm concerning Westminster Abbey, large portions of the facing stone having been destroyed by the action of the weather.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

PERSONAL.

A birthday dinner was given in New York on Saturday night to ex-Secretary of State, Evarts, which was attended by many Judges and members of the legal profession, among the former being Judges Rapallo, Davis and Benedict, and Edwards Pierrepont.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who intended to pass the winter in Spain, in the hope of establishing his health, which has been rather precarious, was taken so seriously ill at Madrid, that the physicians at one time despaired of his living. He recuperated, however, and receiving news from his colonies in Africa, which seemed to make his presence there necessary, has taken his departure for that region.

Patti, Nilsson, Modjeska and Langtry are all making large sums of money. Patti receives $8000 a week, Nilsson on the average $4000 for two concerts, Modjeska will make, in a season of thirty weeks, $60,000, and Mrs. Langtry on the average $3500 a week. The four stars will carry out of the country, at the end of the season, $350,000.

The Longfellow Memorial Association has issued a circular proposing that on Longfellow's birthday, the 27th inst., a general subscription be made throughout America in behalf of the memorial which is to be erected in Cambridge. Individual subscriptions of any amount can be sent directly to the Longfellow Memorial Association at Cambridge, or a number of persons might unite at any place and send their gifts in a single remittance. Auxiliary associations have been established in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, Utica and other places, and, if preferred, contributions may be forwarded through the Treasurer of any one of these associations.

The Hon. Marshall Jewell, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., at ten o'clock Saturday night, after a few days illness from pneumonia. He was a native of Winchester, N. H., and was born in the year 1825. He was for three years Governor of Connecticut, was for a time United States Minister at St. Petersburg, and after his return from Russia was appointed Postmaster General by President Grant. At the time of his death he was chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party.

THE COOLEY CREAMERS have for several years taken the lead as the best milk setting apparatus known to dairymen. They are the only portable Creameries ever considered worthy a Gold Medal. They and their products have been awarded Five Gold and Seven Silver Medals for superiority.

NORTH CAROLINA has 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forest, comprising pine, chestnut, oak, maple, beach and hickory.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE has re-elected the Hon. John E. Russell as Secretary for the ensuing year, and has made the following assignment of delegates to attend the county fairs next autumn: Essex at Salem, Mr. Smith; Middlesex at Concord, Mr. Lane; Middlesex at Lowell, Dr. Lynde; Middlesex at Framingham, Mr. Goodrich; Worcester at Worcester, Mr. Ware; Worcester at Barre, Mr. Bowditch; Worcester at Fitchburg, Mr. Hadwen; Worcester at Athol, Mr. McKinsley; Worcester at Stockbridge, Mr. Buddington; Worcester at Milford, Dr. Nichols; Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden at Northampton, Mr. Damon; Hampshire at Amherst, Mr. Hersey; Highland at Middlefield, Mr. Sessions; Hampden at Chicopee, Secretary Russell; Hampden at Palmer, Mr. Wheeler; Union at Blandford, Mr. Hill; Housatonic at Barrington, Mr. Buell; Franklin at Greenfield, Mr. Davis; Deerfield Valley at Charlemont, Mr. Farnsworth; Berkshire at Pittsfield, Mr. Taft; Hoosac Valley at North Adams, Mr. Bird; Bristol at Taunton, Mr. Noble; Plymouth at Bridgewater, Mr. Slade; Hingham at Hingham, Dr. Jewett; Marshfield at Marshfield, Mr. Warner; Barnstable at Barnstable, Mr. Round; Nantucket at Nantucket, Mr. Varnum; Martha's Vineyard at North Tisbury, Mr. Grinnell; Amesbury and Salisbury at Amesbury, Mr. Haskell.

THE DAIRYMAN AND FARMER'S GUIDE BOOK, 3d edition, with over 50 illustrations, just out, teaches how to select a cow or heifer for a first-class milker. Inquire at the drug stores, or send 15c. to H. D. Thatcher & Co., Potsdam, N. Y.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

The examination of the parties accused of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, is becoming most dramatic in interest. The principal testimony thus far brought out is that of Michael Kavanagh, the carman who drove the assassins to and from the Park on the day of the murder. He gave a detailed account of the affair as far as his own participation in it was concerned, positively identifying two of the prisoners as participants in the crime. He testified also that the weapons used in the subsequent attack upon Mr. Field, were thrown into the basin at the gas works, and the fact that the weapons have since been found there, is so far confirmatory of his evidence. Other informers will testify at the adjourned hearing, who, it is said, will be equally able to identify the persons who actually committed the crime.

Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., and Mr. Quinn, who were arrested some time ago for making inflammatory speeches and required by the court of Queen's bench to give bail for good behavior or go to prison for six months, having refused to give bail, have been sent to Kilmainham jail.

The distress in the western part of Ireland continues to increase, and the authorities are asked to open a fund for relief. Thousands of persons are without work or food, and much suffering is inevitable.

The *London Times*, in an article on the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, says it is probable that Mr. T. M. Healy's scheme for local government in Ireland will form the basis of the chief Irish bill. On the address in reply to the speech from the throne there will be a debate on the general subject of the Irish policy of the government. Mr. Parnell will demand an official account of the private inquiry held at Dublin Castle, and will point out the necessity of further measures for the relief of distress in Ireland. A bill to amend the land act has been already drafted.

France.

The tribunal has quashed the indictment against Prince Napoleon and he has been liberated and has returned to his residence on the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin. It is reported that he will go to England probably to take up a permanent residence there.

Much uneasiness still prevails and fears of another ministerial crisis are entertained. It is reported that M. Fallieres is desirous of resigning the premiership, and sweeping ministerial changes are looked for. The Senate has negatived the ministerial bill on the subject of the expulsion of the Orleans princes, even after the ministry had agreed to accept a modification rendering the princes liable to expulsion by the decree of the president of the republic, if their acts should compromise the safety of the state. At length the senate adopted the proposal submitted by M. Waddington, republican, that any prince found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the state shall be banished, his trial to take place before a court of assizes or before the senate sitting as a high court.

Latest despatches are to the effect that the ministry had all resigned, on account of the action of the Senate on the expulsion bill. President Grevy has requested them to remain at their posts, in hopes of effecting a compromise. It is stated that President Grevy summoned M. de Freycinet to form a ministry, but that the latter hesitates to undertake the task.

General Items.

The conference of the Powers on the Danubian question was formally opened in London last week. Roumania has entered a protest against the terms of her admission to the conference, and declares herself unwilling to accept the result of its deliberations.

The Montenegrin government has issued a circular note to the powers announcing a rupture of the relations between Montenegro and Turkey, because the latter has failed to agree to the cession of territory on the frontier.

One hundred thousand marks has been voted by the German Reichstag for explorations in Central Africa.

A report has reached Cairo that the Egyptians in the Soudan have yielded to El Mehid, the false prophet.

The Spanish council of ministers has decided to treat as freemen 40,000 slaves, who were not liberated by their owners in Cuba in 1870. These slaves are those not included in the census taken in 1870, under the law for gradual abolition, because of their owners failing to enter them in the lists.

Richard Wagner, the eminent German musical composer, died in Venice, Tuesday afternoon, aged seventy years.

The *London Times*, in an editorial, bewails the farming prospects. It say: "A crisis in field work exists. It is water everywhere. A good sowing time is wanted. It is surmised that much of the autumn sowing is rotten, and that all Europe is in a similar condition."

Business Notices.

Humor in Stomach

Causes much sickness attributed to dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured numerous cases having all the peculiarities of these complaints. Other cures effected afford the best proof of the wonderful curative power of

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

which secures the confidence of the people. Made only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Somerville, Feb. 5, by Rev. George W. Durell, William J. Leyland to Sophia Riggs.
In Northampton, Feb. 5, by Rev. H. W. Lathe, Edwin W. Otis to Hattie B. Moulton.
In New Bedford, Feb. 6, by Rev. N. T. Whitaker, Dr. Flavill W. Kyle of South Boston to Mary L. Gardner of New Bedford.
In Taunton, Feb. 1, Henry G. Brownell of Boston to Helen B. Howard of Taunton.

DIED.

In Charlestown, Feb. 8, Moses Seavey, 79 yrs. 9 mos.
In Jamaica Plain, Feb. 9, James Lloyd English, 76 yrs.
In Somerville, Feb. 5, Mary Jane, widow of the late James Mitchell, 71 yrs. 9 mos.
In Quincy, Feb. 6, A. W. Russell, 67 yrs.
In Cohassett, Feb. 5, James Stoddard, 80 yrs. 11 mos.
In Salem, Feb. 2, Peter Lewis, 83 yrs.
In Melrose Highlands, Feb. 3, Sophia L., wife of Joshua W. Bazin, 77 yrs. 2 mos.
In Stoneham, Feb. 2, Mrs. Mary Brockway, wife of the late Tilly Brockway, formerly of Bradford, N. H., 73 yrs. 10 mos.
In East Taunton, Feb. 1, Daniel Thresher, 75 yrs.
In Hingham, Feb. 6, James L. Lincoln, 68 yrs. Feb. 10, Capt. Samuel Easterbrook, 72 yrs. 8 mos.
In Scituate, Feb. 4, Welthea W. Reed, 79 yrs.
In Holyoke, Feb. 6, Daniel Harkins, 88 yrs.
In Duxbury, Feb. 6, Ann T., wife of the late Dr. John Porter, 74 yrs.
In Taunton, Feb. 4, Betsy, wife of Samuel Caswell, 72 yrs.
In Hampton Falls, N. H., Feb. 4, Mrs. Lydia Sanborn, 83 yrs.
In Morrisville, Vt., Feb. 5, P. W. Judd, 63 yrs.

New Advertisements.

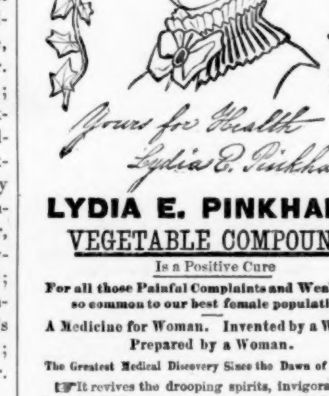
RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
All Travelling Expenses Included.

Third Annual Series of Tours to
COLORADO —AND— **CALIFORNIA,**
Leaving Boston, April 5th, 12th and 26th.
A GRAND TRIP OF 59 DAYS,
Over different Pacific Coast Routes Going and Returning, with numerous Stops by the Way and Side Excursions. **NEARLY 10,000 MILES OF PLEASURE TRAVEL** through the **Great West, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California** (6 Days at Los Angeles, 5 Days at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, and 16 Days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco,) **Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska,** etc., etc. Incidental Trip to **THE YOSEMITE VALLEY AND BIG TREES.**
Tickets Returning are good for 90 days.
☞ Send or call for Descriptive Programme of 80 pages, which gives full particulars.
W. RAYMOND,
3t7 240 Washington Street, Boston.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.
The Standard of America.
Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for circular, showing improvements for 1883.
Manufactured only by
4teop7 **EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.**

MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
THATCHER'S
Orange Butter Color
Is so concentrated and so perfect in shade that it is economy and a satisfaction to use it. We want no cash that our goods do not merit. The most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 & 10 oz. bottles and 1 & 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 25 States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the NEW GUIDE BOOK (just out) on the Dairy and how to select a milch cow. It contains over 50 fine illustrations; or send us 15c for a copy.
H. D. Thatcher & Co., Propr's, Potsdam, N. Y.
17t5

LUMINOUS INK.
Shines in the dark! Receipt for making **20 cents.**
3t6 F. W. CARLON, Nashua, N. H.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
☞ It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
☞ **Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely** ☜
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞ **Sold by all Druggists.** ☜ (1)

HOP PLASTER
This plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Rheumatism Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Side or Hips, Sharp Pains, Pleurisy, Heart and Liver Troubles, Stiff Muscles, Sore Chest, Cramps, and all pains or aches in every part. It soothes, strengthens and stimulates the parts. Sold by druggists, everywhere at 25 cents.
A GREAT SUCCESS
Hop Plaster Co., Sole Manufacturers
Mailed on receipt of price.
(2) CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, Gen Agts, Boston.

17

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day. 4t47

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
A NEW DISCOVERY.
☞ For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
☞ But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as *the best in the world.*
It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,
☞ And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.
☞ **BEWARE** of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.
☞ If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
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SELF-CLEANING STABLE.
Clean cows, clean milk, and then may come pure butter. The self-cleaning, wrought-iron platform, invented by Prof. E. W. Stewart, keeps cows clean; will save its cost in labor; saves all bedding; saves all the manure; lasts a lifetime, and never gets out of repair. These grates have been used in many stables, and given universal satisfaction. For circulars, address
ALVAN STEWART,
11t7 **Lake View, Erie Co., N. Y.**

LOOK **SPECIAL OFFER.** *We want new Customers* to see our beautiful Collections of *Art, Fun and Mystery.* In order to show samples we offer *50* of our *best* selling articles for *25 cts.* or *9* 3ct. stamps or *6* lots for *$1.* Viz: 2 Japanese Fans; 1 Star Puzzle; 1 Elegant Palette; 1 Beautiful Book Mark; 2 Actress Pictures; 1 Japanese lamp shade; 1 Mystic Oracle; 3 Birds of Paradise cards; 8 Good Luck cards; 3 *stages* of love cards; 4 Beach views; *The mules revenge* 4 parts; 12 Interesting Games; 100 Select Album Verses. *All sent post paid* on receipt of price. *Order NOW.* Address **Parsons & Co., 149 Milk St., Boston, Mass.**
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SAFE! PROFITABLE!
$100 FOR $20!
$500 FOR $100!
$1000 FOR $200!
The New England and Colorado MINING, MILLING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY
OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS PREFERRED TREASURY STOCK, PAR VALUE $10, AT $2.00 PER SHARE.
THE PRICE WILL CONTINUE TO ADVANCE AT FREQUENT INTERVALS as mineral is produced and dividends paid until its par value is reached. This stock is sold to complete the development of the Company's fifteen mines, equip them with machinery, carry out its purposes and increase its ore product.
NO LARGER AMOUNTS will be sold than will bear FAIR AND HONEST DIVIDENDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE
Is Guaranteed and Secured, to be
PAID IN DIVIDENDS WITHIN THREE YEARS.
It is full paid and can never be assessed.
THE FIRST DIVIDENDS
declared by said Company, amounting to $1.00 per share, will be paid to this Stock exclusively.
The Company is OUT OF DEBT and owns fifteen mines, also a tunnel site; the whole comprising about 150 acres of rich mineral lands near Alma, Park County, Colorado, surrounded by dividend-paying mines. Several of its officers have had a PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the mining districts of over TWENTY YEARS, and their ability and integrity is vouched for by business men and bankers.
The most conservative Press, notably "Zion's Herald," "The Watchman," "Cottage Hearth," "Woman's Journal," "The Household," "American Cultivator," and "Hartford Courant," have unhesitatingly endorsed its management.
THE COMPANY IS NOW SHIPPING ORE REGULARLY, WHICH YIELDS $100 TO $400 PER TON.
Early application only will secure Stock at $2.00.
The best references and testimonials given. For Prospectus, particulars and maps, apply to
HIRAM BLAISDELL,
Trustee of Working Capital Stock,
48 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
4t7 ALWAYS MENTION THIS PAPER.

DARLING'S PURE FINE BONE
—AND—
Animal Fertilizer,
Made from Animal Material and high grade of Chemicals, only.
Send for our new Circular of 1883, which contains much valuable information.
L. B. DARLING & CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
17t7

STEARNS' AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.
Always Standard and Reliable, and of the Highest Grade.
Pays the Farmer better for the investment than any Fertilizer in the market.
If there is no Local Agent near you, send to us. For full information and testimonials from reliable Farmers, who used the PHOSPHATE with excellent results last season, address the sole manufacturers,
STEARNS AND COMPANY,
FALL RIVER, Mass. & NEW YORK CITY.
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1883—SPRING—1883. TREES
Now is the time to prepare your orders for **NEW** and **RARE** Fruit and Ornamental **Shrubs, Evergreens, ROSES, VINES, ETC.** Besides many Desirable Novelties; we offer the largest and most complete general Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States. Abridged Catalogue mailed free. Address **ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries. Rochester, N. Y.**
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ALL THE YEAR ROUND

THE FERGUSON BUREAU CREAMERY.
Makes the Best Butter.
It develops the finest flavor and color. The butter has the best grain, and keeping quality.
It makes the most butter. Uses the least ice, and saves the most labor.
Hundreds have discarded deep setters and adopted the Bureau.
DON'T BUY ANY CANS, PANS OR CREAMER, or send your milk to the factory, until you have sent for our large illustrated circulars and price lists.
THE FERGUSON M'F'G. CO., Burlington, Vt.
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3 MONTHS FREE!

☞ We will mail The Philadelphia Weekly TRIBUNE and FARMER, every week, for three whole months, *on trial,* to any address, on receipt of only 12 cents in stamps to pay postage on 12 consecutive numbers, published weekly, or for twenty-five cents, silver or stamps, we will mail the TRIBUNE and FARMER every week for 6 months. To anyone sending us a club of four twenty five cent subscriptions, we will send a premium of Silver-plated ware, honest, durable, goods, *strictly first-class in quality.* Regular price, $1.00 a year. Established 12 years.

HOW FARMERS ARE SWINDLED!

A series of articles written expressly for our columns by M[illegible] showing [illegible] by cunning rascals to swindle honest farmers by bogus commission merchants, bogus horse and stock auctions, swindling seed and stock advertisements, tree peddlers, etc.

COL. D. D. T. MOORE,

Founder, and for twenty-five years, editor of Moore's *Rural New-Yorker,* is the agricultural editor of the TRIBUNE and FARMER, and conducts the best and liveliest agricultural department to be found in any weekly newspaper in this country. Special writers on Small Fruits, Market Gardening, Horticultural Matters, Agricultural Machinery, with a list of Agricultural Inventions weekly, Philadelphia Market Reports, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c.

AUNT ADDIE

Gives young housekeepers and young mothers good advice in her letters to the Household Department. Regular letters from "Aunt Eva," "Maybelle," "Jennie Joslyn," "Mrs. Geo. Caswell," and a score of regular correspondents.

The **Ladies' and Household Department,** under the charge of Mrs. Louisa Knapp, devotes one whole page to Household Matters every week and is "Just Splendid." Every thing bright and original, no stale receipts. Practical hints for Housekeepers, How to Dress Well and Economically, How to Entertain Company, Wholesome Advice to Young Girls, How to Care for Children, How to Knit, Crochet and do all kinds of Fancy Work, How to take Care of the Sick, All the Latest Fashions.

The best of American Humorists,

MOSE SKINNER,

is a regular contributor, and his letters are to be found only in our columns. Youth's Column is complete, with stories of adventure by land and sea. Puzzles and Home Amusements.

Detective Sketches, exposing all city sharpers, frauds and humbugs. Our Home Stories, several every week, are complete, and selected from the pens of well-known writers.

SPECIAL OFFER!

To every yearly subscriber sending us $1.00, our regular price, for a years subscription, we will send **at once,** an elegant Silver-plated Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife, warranted to be of the **best** quality, triple plated on white steel, no cheap trash. **For 10 yearly subscriptions,** ordered direct from this advertisement, we will send a handsome **American stem winding watch,** warranted first-class time keeper.

CLUB RAISERS WANTED. For largest clubs to July 1st, either six months or yearly subscriptions, with or without premiums, we give away an **elegant Rosewood Piano,** a large **Cabinet Organ,** Silk Dress, Gold Watch, Sewing Machine, and numerous other premiums. Send for yearly subscription and sample premiums to work with. Mention this paper, and be sure to address letter plainly to

H. K. CURTIS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Maps *Free,* by C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md. 4t6

COOLEY CREAMERS.
THEIR SUPERIORITY DEMONSTRATED.
THEIR SUCCESS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.
OVER 20,000 IN DAILY USE.
IN FOUR STYLES.
All sizes for dairy or factory use. They are self-skimming. FIVE GOLD MEDALS and SEVEN SILVER MEDALS awarded for superiority. Awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the FRENCH GOVERNMENT DAIRY COMPETITION, June, 1882. This is the second gold medal awarded by the French Government after competitive tests with leading milk-setting apparatus of the world. Gives best results, and is most popular in cream-gathering factories.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY:
Seventy Cents per pound for Butter.
The Cooley Creamer purchased last year gives great satisfaction. We are selling print butter made from it at 70 cents per pound the year round in the New York market. Heretofore we have worked our butter entirely by hand process, but have become convinced that the "Eureka" Butter-worker cannot possibly injure the grain of the butter. L. B. HALSEY, Sheffield Farm, MAHWAH, Bergen Co., N. J.

Cream-Gathering Plan.
Having used the Cooley Creamer, in connection with various other patent cans, among our patrons, for three years, we feel free to say that, in our opinion, it is the best Creamer in use for the dairy and the creamery, where the cream only is gathered for the factory. We have over one hundred patrons using the Cooley Creamer with perfect satisfaction to them and ourselves. Butter made from cream raised in the Cooley Creamer generally brings us from two to four cents per pound more in the New York market than butter made from cream raised in other cans. Respectfully, yours, SCHOCH & BOLLENDER,
ORANGEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 26, 1882. Proprietors Orange Creamery.
A full line of Factory and Dairy Supplies. Send postal for Circulars and Testimonials.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
EVERETT & SMALL, 43 So. Market St., Boston, Mass., Agents.

POTATOES, Our new Potato, **O. K. MAMMOTH PROLIFIC,** is the most productive potato in existence, and will rival the *famous Mammoth Pearl* that we introduced four years ago; better than which there never was, as *thousands* of farmers can testify. Farmers, get this potato, and see what profitable crops you can raise. **500 bushels per acre** is not an extraordinary yield for **O. K. Mammoth Prolific.** They will be in great demand as soon as known. Those who get them first can make money by supplying their neighbors. Price 1 lb, $1; 3 lbs, $2; 4 lbs, $2.50, post paid. By freight or express, ¼ peck, $3.25; 1 peck, $6; ½ bush., $11; per bush., $20.
We have something *extra* in the way of Seed Corn.
Our yield **CLOUD'S CELEBRATED EARLY YELLOW DENT** will from **15 to 25 bushels** more *shelled corn per acre* than any other variety. *60 to 70 ears* will shell a bushel, **sure.** We give a single report, as a sample of many: J. J. Schanblin, Bluffton, Ohio, says: "I planted the corn, 1 grain at a place, 1 foot apart; had *152 stalks;* yield, *two 2-bushel sacks full, and half bushel ears;* averaged *one bushel* to every *34 stalks. It is an enormous yielder.* I will plant a field of it next spring." What it has done for Mr. S. it will do for everybody. Send for it. Price, 1 lb, 40c, and 3 lbs for $1, post paid. By freight or express, ¼ bush. $1.50; ½ bush. $2.50; per bush. $4; per bag of 2 bush. $7.50.
Send your orders early and ask for our Catalogue of *everything—Corn* for the *Garden, Field* and *Farm,* free.
5teop7 ADDRESS **J. A. EVERITT, Watsontown, Pa.**

GLOBE DANVERS ONION.
Grown by Warren Barker, Danvers, Mass. This is warranted to be the true **Globe Danvers Onion;** 1150 bushels have been grown to the acre from this seed. Price $2.00 per lb. We also have the Buxton Stock Onion, which is more of a flat shape, we can offer at $1.50 per lb. Full line of Hot-Bed Mats of all sizes. Send for our Descriptive and Illustrated 40-page Seed Annual and Farming Tools, etc.
E. C. HOLMES & CO., 67 CLINTON STREET, BOSTON 5 Doors from Commercial St. 4t5

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
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Every year, Fertilizers are offered which farmers are led to think are cheaper than the Stockbridge; but it does not follow that a Fertilizer at $25 a ton is cheaper than one at $45 or $50. The price may be less, but if it contains little or no plant food, or is composed of street sweepings, dirt or leather scrap, which are almost worthless, it is much dearer than a concentrated fertilizer, made of the blood, bone and waste meat of Animals, which come out of the soil, and must be returned, in some form, in order to enrich it. The Stockbridge Manures are the most Concentrated Fertilizers now offered, and are composed of animal matter in an available form, combined with Potash, Sulphate Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, etc., all of which are very powerful in promoting plant growth. Although the Stockbridge sell at from $10 to $15 a ton higher than many other Fertilizers, yet farmers are finding them the cheapest to buy, as they are well made and supply the special wants of the different crops. They are found particularly valuable for corn, top dressing, potatoes, and all market garden crops. If there is no Local Agent near you, send for pamphlet and prices to
BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth **$10** free. Address **E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.**
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100 Choice Selections for the Autograph Album and 6 Handsome Cards for one 3-cent stamp. THE CALL CO., Mattapan, Mass.
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EGGS from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10c. for New Book on Poultry. OAK LANE, Belchertown, Mass. 9teow5

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Me.
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FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia.
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NEW FARM Catalogue sent to any address. 500 Farms described. Maps of Virginia **FREE** **25c** H. L. STAPLES & CO., Richmond, Va.
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FARM TO LET.
A VEGETABLE FARM, 50 ACRES, 18 miles from Boston. Farm partly stocked, and rooms partly furnished. To the right parties, (without small children,) and having sufficient means, favorable terms will be made. None others need apply. Address D. W. HOLLIS, South Sudbury, Mass. 4t49

1,000,000 Acres Choice Lands
In the Great Wheat Belt. For sale by the WINONA & ST. PETER R. R. CO. at $2 to $6 per Acre, on easy terms, at low interest. Lowest fare and freight. Fare refunded to purchasers. A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. The best market facilities. ☞ Guide and Maps giving full information FREE. Address CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Land Commissioner of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Illinois. Mention this paper.
IN MINNESOTA & DAKOTA
8t1

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the will of MARGARET J. W. HATCH, late of South Berwick, in the State of Maine, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber. S. H. FOLSOM, Esq., of the Probate Office, East Cambridge, is appointed my agent to receive service of legal process, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
CHARLES C. HOBBS, Exec.
February, 7, 1883. 3t7

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of HARRIET L. PARKER, of Hopkinton, in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, an insane person, Greeting: Whereas, JOHN F. JONES, appointed guardian of said Harriet L., by the Probate Court, for said County of Merrimack, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such guardian he is entitled to certain personal property therein specified and situated in said County of Middlesex, and praying that he may be licensed to sell, transfer, and convey, at public or private sale, and on such terms, and to such person or persons, as he shall think fit—or to receive and otherwise dispose of the same.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of February instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper published at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
3t6 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of SALLY NEALEY, late of Concord, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, Asa C. Collier, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of February inst., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
3t6 J. H. TYLER, Register.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX: Respectfully represents GILBERT CHADWICK OSGOOD, of Medford, in said County, and MARY BROWN OSGOOD, his wife, that they are desirous of adopting HARRY DAVIS HEARN, a child of Hattie B. Hearn of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and unmarried, which said child was born in Boston, on the ninth day of December, A. D., 1877; that the said child was brought to the Temporary Home for the Destitute, a Charitable Institution established by law in Boston, and given up to said Institution for the purpose of adoption by such person or persons as to said Institution may seem proper, and said mother has wilfully deserted said child, and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for said child for more than two years next preceding the date of this petition. Wherefore we pray for leave to adopt said child, and that his name may be changed to that of Gardner Holway Osgood.

Dated this twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1883.
GILBERT C. OSGOOD.
MARY B. OSGOOD.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. On the foregoing petition, it is ordered, that the petitioners notify the mother of said child to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any she has, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by serving her, if found in this State, with a copy of said petition and this order, seven days, at least, before said Tuesday, and if not, by publishing the same three successive weeks in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be, at least, seven days, before said Tuesday.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of February, in the year one thousand eight and eighty-three.
3t6 J. H. TYLER, Register

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE WITH POTASH.
A General Fertilizer for all Crops, and Low in Price. For a number of years, we have had all of the blood, bone and meat waste of the Brighton Abattoir, Boston, where about 100,000 cattle and 600,000 sheep are slaughtered annually. Our Phosphate, being composed of this animal matter, (which has actually come out of the soil, and is now being returned,) combined with potash and other chemicals essential to plant growth, possesses, consequently, great crop-producing power, giving larger and earlier crops, and better quality. It is used in the hill or drill, or broadcast, either alone or with manure. Our Fertilizers, composed as they are, must give good satisfaction, and that they do, is shown by the fact that we are now selling **23,000** tons annually, as against 1000 tons in 1876, and require two large factories for their manufacture. Before buying, it will pay you to see our Local Agent, or write to us for pamphlet and prices.
BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK

SMALL FRUITS!! and **Grape Vines.** One of the largest and finest stocks ever grown, combined with exceedingly liberal offers. All the leading novelties. Catalogue **free.** **Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.** **E. P. ROE**
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GARDEN SEEDS.
DIRECT FROM THE FARM.
Warranted; Fresh, Pure and Sure to Crow or Money Refunded.
SEEDS FOR THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN at 25 per cent Discount.
If you or the Children want seeds, please send for my catalogue for 1883, with directions for cultivation, FREE TO ALL. Address,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Moreton Farm, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 4t5

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.
For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Centre Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds, deduct the 10 cents.
Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World! The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.
VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, 175 PAGES, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.
VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE—32 pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.
2teop5 **JAMES VICK, Rochester N. Y.**

How We Test Seeds.
Probably from the fact that our long experience as Practical Gardeners, made us realize the necessity more strongly than most seed dealers, we very early in our career as seedsmen inaugurated the practice of testing all seeds before selling. From the small tests begun in 1872, this practice has extended and become so systematized that the past season it required the entire use of one of our largest greenhouses for our seed tests during the fall and winter, and afterwards in spring in the open ground we had set out many thousand plants, representing the stock in vegetable seeds alone of over 900 growers. All these tests are carried on under the personal supervision of PETER HENDERSON, and as the author of **"Gardening for Profit"** has had as long and as varied an experience as most men in operations connected with the soil, it will be seen that we are placed in a position to judge, not only as to the germinating properties, but what is of far more importance, the purity of and the kinds of seeds best suited for all gardening purposes. If therefore you can buy seeds as cheaply from us, and we think if you will compare prices you will find that you can—it will certainly be to your interest to do so. Our **Catalogue** for 1883 of **Everything for the Garden** is now ready, and will be mailed free on application.
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.
15t4

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883, Free To All.
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.
13t52

1883 NORTH STAR ★ SEED FARMS 1883
GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR
EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN
Educated and practical growers now assent to our motto **"That the further North Seeds are grown the earlier their product will be."** We offer this year a full line of Standard Potatoes, true to name, grown on dry upland; Scotch Fyfe and Blue Stem Wheat; White Russian Oats; Etampes Cabbage, said to be one week earlier than Early York; our North Star Yellow Dent Corn still takes the lead, and for fodder is equal to any; of onion seed, tomatoes, carrots, peas, &c., &c., a full line and large crop, all 1882 growth on our own farms. Wild Rice for duck ponds always on hand for Spring or Fall sowing. 7th Annual Catalogue. *Free.* **T. M. METCALF, Grower, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.**
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320 ACRES FREE
—IN THE—
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain And Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA,
Tributary to the United States Land Office at
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SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by **H. C. DAVIS,**
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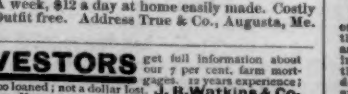

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Easily used. Beats the world. 2 or 3 Pkgs does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. stamps or silver. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.
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INVESTORS get full information about our 7 per cent. farm mortgages. 12 years experience; $1,000,000 loaned; not a dollar lost. **J. B. Watkins & Co.** Lawrence, Kansas, and 243 Broadway, New York.
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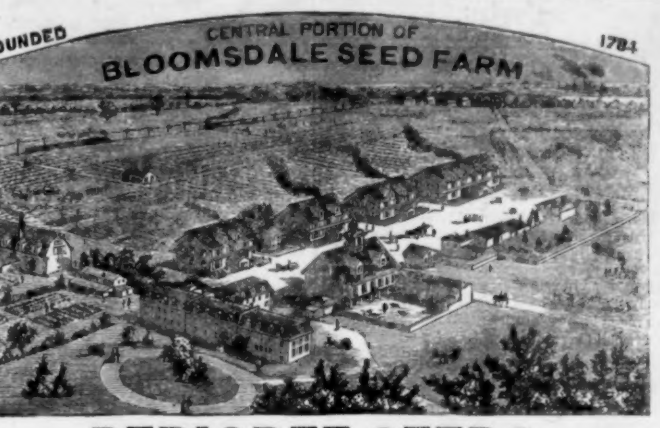

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NEW Vegetables A Specialty. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE
My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. **As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon,** and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. **James J. H. Gregory,** Marblehead, Mass.
14t52

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The Great Agricultural Journal of the World!
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INCREASED EDITORIAL FORCE. **NEW** DRESS ENTIRE, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS.
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SPARROW'S HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
SHOW THE HIGHEST VALUATIONS BY CORRECT ANALYSIS.
They are made from selected material, using **Fresh Bone as a Base.**
We use only formulas of the highest merit known to both science and practice. Farmers can depend upon it that we use no adulterations whatever in any of our goods. Agents wanted.
JUDSON & SPARROW,
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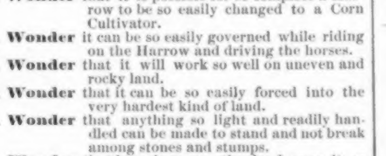

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THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
A Wonder it was not invented long ago.
A Wonder that it is possible for so complete a Harrow to be so easily changed to a Corn Cultivator.
A Wonder it can be so easily governed while riding on the Harrow and driving the horses.
A Wonder that it will work so well on uneven and rocky land.
A Wonder that it can be so easily forced into the very hardest kind of land.
A Wonder that anything so light and readily handled can be made to stand and not break among stones and stumps.
A Wonder that by going over the land once it so thoroughly pulverizes it and cuts up all the weeds.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
4 *80 & 82 South Market Street, BOSTON.*

HOLSTEINS.
350 PURE BRED ANIMALS!
The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. ☞ Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a Superior Stock of
CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES
☞ Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.
SMITHS & POWELL SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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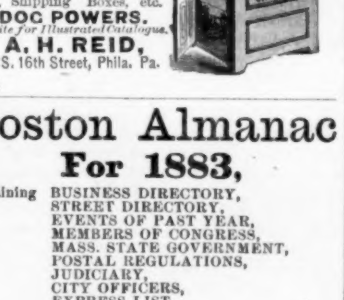

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BUTTER WORKER Most Effective and Convenient, also Power Workers, Butter Printers, Shipping Boxes, etc.
DOC POWERS.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue,
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26 S. 16th Street, Phila. Pa.
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Containing BUSINESS DIRECTORY, STREET DIRECTORY, EVENTS OF PAST YEAR, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, MASS. STATE GOVERNMENT, POSTAL REGULATIONS, JUDICIARY, CITY OFFICERS, EXPRESS LIST, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, ETC.
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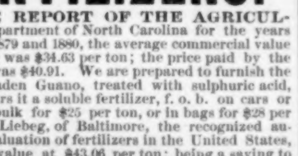

SOW YOUR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY WITH THE **MICHIGAN WHEELBARROW SEEDER.** WEIGHT 45 POUNDS. SOWS 14 FT. WIDE.
Send for circular describing latest improvements.
MASON GIBBS, Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich.
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FERTILIZERS.
IN THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULtural Department of North Carolina for the years 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, the average commercial value of fertilizers was $34.63 per ton; the price paid by the consumer was $40.91. We are prepared to furnish the pure Menhaden Guano, treated with sulphuric acid, which renders it a soluble fertilizer, f. o. b. on cars or vessel, in bulk for $25 per ton, or in bags for $28 per ton. G. A. Liebeg, of Baltimore, the recognized authority in valuation of fertilizers in the United States, puts their value at $43.06 per ton; being a saving to the consumer by the use of our fertilizer of over $20 per ton. For particulars and samples address
JOSEPH CHURCH & CO.,
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A beneficial dressing preferred to similar articles because of its purity and rich perfume. It Restores to Gray Hair the Youthful Color & prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. 50c. & $1. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

FLORESTON COLOGNE
Excels the finest flower extracts in richness. Delicate, very lasting. No odor like it. Be sure you get FLORESTON Cologne, signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on every label. 25 and 75 cts., at druggists and dealers in perfumes.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best **Family Knitting Machine** ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with **HEEL** and **TOE complete,** in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the **Twombly Knitting Machine Co.,** 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
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Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.
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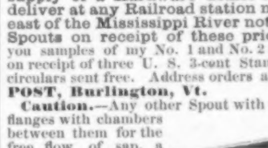
THE SUGAR MAKER'S FRIEND.



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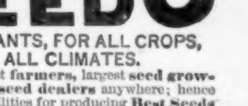

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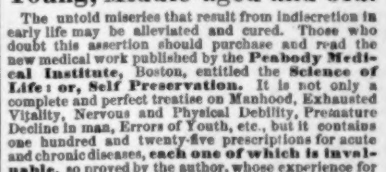

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July 8, 1882.

Poetry.

For the New England Farmer.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD, I SHALL NOT WANT.

BY H. J. L.

I shall not want. Upon Thy arm relying,
Hunger, and thirst, and pain, will flee away,
And the dark valley where the dead are lying,
Smile like a garden where no flowers decay.

The wintry wind in vain shall wave its pinion
O'er my defenceless head if Thou art nigh!
Ocean's rough billows 'neath Thy strong dominion
Still as a child in cradle sleep shall lie.

Soft clouds will temper rays too fiercely burning,
If Thou, my weary feet will guide, sustain!
And through all toil, and tears, and restless yearning,
Thy mighty love will soothe the sharpest pain.

I hear Thee in the bird that greets the morning,
I see Thee in the meadow's fragrant bloom,
In gorgeous clouds the sunset hours adorning,
Nor less within the portals of the tomb.

Through flickering leaves the moonbeams gently falling,
The zephyr dying o'er a waveless sea,
The night-bird to his brother softly calling,
All lead my spirit upward unto Thee!

And, when from life, and light, and beauty, flinging
Its rainbow hues around where'er I tread,
I must go forth, no deathless want up-springing,
Shall fetter wings too long in vain outspread.

The Story Teller.

From Chambers' Journal.

THE BLACK BUOY.

"Swim?" said grandmamma, as we sat around the crackling billets one evening. "Every boy and girl should learn to swim. Why, I could swim like a duck when I was a girl. Dear me, dear me!"

Grandmamma sat bolt upright in her high backed chair, resting her elbows on the arms, and smiling across at grandpapa—who sat on the other side of the hearth—with a conscious look in her bright old eyes. Grandpapa, the general, pausing in the act of raising his tumbler to his lips, nodded and smiled back again at grandmamma. They were both white-haired, bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked; both sat straight and erect, in tall red-cushioned oak chairs; and each saw the other through an effacing medium that smoothed out wrinkles, restored hyacinthine locks, and blotted out the fifty years that lay between them and youth.

Now, when we, the youthful descendants of this stately pair, grouped in lazy attitudes around the vast roaring hearth with its tall carved chimney-piece, saw the meaning looks that were exchanged between our respected progenitors, we scented a story. And when a many-voiced appeal for the story broke from us, grandmama hesitated for a moment and shook her head, then looked across to grandpapa, who nodded again, and after a little pressing she thus began:

"You know, young people, that you are of good family only on your grandfather's side and not on mine; for he came of an old and honorable stock, while my father was only a ship's bos'n. My father was killed in a great sea fight, when I was only a little child, and I was brought up by my grandfather, who was ostensibly a boat builder and fisherman, but in reality a smuggler. A successful smuggler too. In those days smuggling meant great risks and enormous profits, for duties, especially on foreign wines and spirits, were exceedingly high. It was not only a profitable trade, but it was reputable in a peculiar sort of way; for it required great courage and skill. England was always at war in those days, and the smuggler ran the risk of being snapped up by an enemy's cruiser, as well as of falling into the clutches of a revenue cutter. In addition, there were the inevitable chances and dangers of the sea. So that a good smuggler had to be not only a man of great daring, but of great knowledge of navigation. He had to work into the harbor on the darkest nights, for it was only on dark nights that he could venture on "a run"—with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. To do that, he must know every inch of his way, be able to distinguish landmarks and buoys where an unpractised eye would only see indistinct blackness, and know to a nicety the time the tide turned, the twists of the sandbanks, and the positions of sunken rocks.

"My grandfather could neither read nor write, and he had, as I think for that reason, a wonderful memory. He was assisted in his work by my two uncles, both illiterate men like himself; and the three seemed to find their way, through long practice and acute observation, as if by instinct. There was only one channel leading to the landing-place; the mouth of the little river where we lived being almost choked by sandbanks, which ran out to some distance. It was necessary to hit this channel a considerable way out at sea, and a small black buoy bobbed up and down to indicate its commencement. One side of the harbor was formed by a line of rocks, jutting out to some length and shelving down gradually into the water; and the buoy was distant from the extremity of these rocks about three-quarters of a mile. This headland was called the point.

"The black buoy, a mere speck on the waters, was hard enough for any one to find in broad day; yet my grandfather never failed to find it in the dark—for of course it was only on a moonless night that he could hope to run a cargo. The usual course of proceeding was this: The lugger arrived off our coast at nightfall, lay to until a signal was flashed from our friends on shore, and then found the entrance to our channel and worked in with the tide. It was necessary to be very careful in hitting off the channel at first, where the buoy was, or they might ultimately run on the sunken rocks at the extremity of the point.

"Grandfather and I lived in a pretty cottage at one extremity of the village. Our house was better than most of the others, for grandfather had money in the bank, and was well to do. The cottage was covered with honeysuckle and creepers; at the back was a well-stocked kitchen garden; in front was a grassy bank sloping down to the sand, at its junction with which stood our wooden boat house. By the boat house lay three or four of our boats; broad, strong and unwieldy; and opposite the boat house was the moorings of the Little Lady, our naughty, fast sailing, clever little lugger.

"I had a very independent, irregular kind of life. My grandfather was often away for days at a time, and the old woman who looked after the house—for grandmother was dead long since—would have had little time for scouring and cleaning if she had tried to look after me. I got a little book-learning from the old vicar, but it was not enough to hurt me. No my dears; I knew no Italian, or Latin, or algebra; but my eyes were none the less bright, my lungs none the less clear, my color none the less blooming, that I passed most of my days in bright sunshine and fresh air; I could run a couple of miles and jump *a gate; I could pull an oar with the best,* and *I could swim like a duck. I was thoroughly* at home either on the water or in it. The sea had no terrors or difficulties for me except such as it was a pleasure to overcome. So at sixteen, I am told, I was a fresh-colored, free-limbed, bright-eyed young maid, whose only trouble was her long tresses of thick brown hair, and who bothered her head very little with the other sex.

"Not but that I had my admirers. But they were limited in quantity and coarse in quality. I mean rough; manly enough, but lacking in that refinement which a young girl in any rank of life always longs for, and with sometimes sad results. Anyhow, the bold young fishermen who made sheepish overtures to my formidable self excited nothing on my part but polite amusement, and I was quite heart-whole. I was very happy, had a wonderful appetite, and sound in wind and limb; and perhaps, young people, you have to thank the rough freedom of my early life for the excellent constitutions which you now enjoy.

"On a certain day in September, when I was nearly seventeen years of age, my grandfather being absent on one of his expeditions, and expected back at night, I set off for one of the long rambles in the country which I was in the habit of taking when he was away. As I was not allowed to go off in this fashion when grandfather was at home, I made a big day of it, starting immediately after breakfast, and taking some bread and meat with me for dinner. I rambled much farther than I intended, lost my way more than once, and the night was coming on apace when I returned. Tired and footsore, I was taking a short cut over the heathery cliffs, where was only a narrow track made by the sheep, when amidst my dreamy anticipations of supper and bed came the recollection of a little serge bathing suit, which I had meant to fetch in the morning in order to repair it. The little cave where I kept it was among the rocks of the point, and from where I was, being already on the seaward side of the village, it was not far distant. So I stepped out briskly and soon came to the little gully or ravine in the rocks which led to my cave, and up which, in the course of the night, our smuggled treasures would be stealthily conveyed. Carts used to stand at the upper end of it to take them away.

"I slipped into my cave, felt for my dress and found it, and too lazy just then to face the ascent up the gully again, stood gazing out to sea and wondering where my grandfather was at that moment. Then I turned homeward. I had got about a third of the way up the gully, which was very dark, when I heard a strange sound. I stopped to listen. It was not the scream of a sea bird nor the moaning of the sea. It came down the gully and drew nearer. It beat, beat, with a little, very distinct jingling sound. It was the tramp of men and the clink of steel. Soldiers! I had never seen any, but I guessed what they were. In a moment I had scrambled cautiously up the rocks and hidden behind a ledge. I crouched perfectly still, with every sense on the alert. Suddenly the measured tramp ceased, and presently two men came slowly down the gully talking in low voices. They wore long cloaks, and their weapons jingled as they walked. They passed me and stood at the lower end of the gully. The air was very still, and I could hear every word they said.

"'This is the place, sir,' said the bigger and stouter of the two. 'The goods are landed a little to the left here, carried up the gully, and received at the top by the carts. The carts stand where we came down.'

"The other, who by the ease of his bearing and the deference of the big man, I took to be an officer, had a paper in his hand. He looked around him, evidently taking in the features of the place.

"'There won't be any carts tonight, sergeant,' he said in a pleasant voice. 'The people in the village know we are here, and are sure to warn them. I hope they won't manage to warn the man we want.'

"'Not they, sir,' answered the sergeant confidently. 'Not a boat can leave the harbor without its being stopped by our men; and not a man can leave the village and come in the direction of the Point, if you post the men as I venture to suggest.' Here the conversation became inaudible for a moment. 'A man at the top of the gully, sir, and the others at intervals on the seaward side of the village. You and I, sir, to manage the signal down here, and then I step up to the man at the top of the gully, one calls in another, and we are all down here ready to receive them.'

"'By all means,' said the officer; 'and as you know the place and I don't, you had better post the men. By the way,' he added, scanning the paper in his hand and holding it close to his eyes, 'at twelve-thirty, I think it is, the signal. You undertake that, don't you?'

"The sergeant produced something, probably a lantern from under his cloak. 'Here is the signal, sir?'

"'Then we're right. Now post the men.'

"The sergeant saluted, and clanked up the gully; while the officer walked slowly toward the water, and stood at the edge—some distance from me, for the tide was getting low—with his head bowed, and his hands clasping the paper behind his back. I ventured to breathe freely again, and began to review the situation. What did it all mean? It meant that the authorities had got wind of my grandfather's doings, and had sent this detachment of soldiers to take him in the act. It must be my grandfather, because there was no one else in the village likely to be aimed at. And if they caught him, what then? What was this form of words that kept ringing in my ears over and over again? 'Transportation for life!' What was that? It was no uncommon punishment, I had heard, for a smuggler taken, as my grandfather was likely to be, red-handed. For a moment the hope flashed into my head that he might not come that night. But no! The wind was light, and not unfavorable; there was no suggestion of a fortunate storm in the sky, and I knew that our friends with the wagons had arranged to come, and that all was in readiness. My heart sank within me as I thought of my old grandfather's gray hairs dishonored in the felon's dock—for I had once seen a man tried—and his kind old face bidding me farewell forever. I bowed my head on my hands, and longed to cry.

"Suddenly I raised my head, and my heart beat with a bold resolve. I would save him! Yes, I! The skill that I had attained for my own heedless pleasures should be put to stern service. My resolve was this: when the lugger showed her signal in answer to that treacherous one from the shore, I would swim out to the buoy, and keep myself afloat at the entrance of the channel until I could hail our people and warn them of their danger.

"I never hesitated after I had formed this resolution. I forgot that I was tired and hungry, and put aside the thought of cold and exhaustion in the water, and began instantly to make my preparations. On the narrow ledge of rocks where I now knelt, I undressed and put on my little bathing dress, which consisted only of a tunic and drawers. My own clothes I made into a bundle and stowed away behind a stone. Then, like a cat, I clambered up the rocks, hiding behind every projection, and keeping a fearful watch upon the sentinel at the head of the gully. Fortunately, the gully was not very deep. When I got to the top, I crept on my hands and feet until I judged I was well out of sight, and started for the end of the point. I took my time, for there was no hurry, and I had to husband my strength; and at last I reached the rock from which I meant to start. There I sat down to wait.

"I did not know the time, and could only guess it by calculating from the sunset. How long should I have to wait? How long did I wait? Heaven knows; but it seemed an age. I got sleepy from my day's exertion. The night air was cold, too, and my clothing, however well adapted for exercise, was somewhat scanty for sitting in. Besides, it was damp. The wretchedness of that long watch comes over me now. Oh! would the slow minutes never pass?

"Thicker and thicker grew the gathering darkness. The waters and the heavens were blended in obscurity, and there, at the end of the rocks, I sat patiently, a poor little figure shivering in the gloom, listening to the lap of the waves as they beat upon the rocks, and peering out to sea with my heart in my eyes. I waited so long that I thought I might have fallen asleep and missed the signal, and at the thought I was burying my face in my hands to give way to despair, when something stopped me—and flash! far out on the dark sea, there it was! I sprang to my feet, every nerve tingling. The moment for action had arrived.

"I paused for a moment to picture to myself the bearings of the buoy. I knew exactly how it lay from the point, for I had swam round it often enough. But not in the dark! Not with the water, a vast black plain, mingling with the black sky; not with the fear of sinking to those mysterious depths, unseen, unheard, unhelped. But I never hesitated. Into the cold flood I plunged, and struck out boldly in the direction I had determined upon. After a few vigorous strokes the sense of active exercise, exultation in physical power and use of skill, overcame my misgivings. But they came on again when I looked around upon that murky waste of water. Could I be sure I was going in the right direction? Might I not swim and swim, and never find that of which I was in search, lose myself and become exhausted—to sink beneath that silent sky, alone?

"But on I went, struggling hard to keep my wits about me, in spite of the horrors that would rush over my brain, again and again. It was hard physical work, too, for the tide was coming in; there were breakers in the shallows, and in the channel the stream was fast and strong. It was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, level as I was with the water. With the tide running so hard against me, it was difficult to judge how far out I had succeeded in getting. Once, I all but gave up. I got out of the channel among the breakers, and the buffeting and beating bewildered me, so that I fell in a sort of panic. I threw myself on my back, and in the very act—thanks to my practised eyesight, that could see more or less in the dark—I caught sight of the buoy. There it was, bobbing up and down, looking to me like a thing of life. I swam to it and kept closely by. It was like a friend in all this desolation of heaving seas. But now came the worst watch of the whole. The lugger must inevitably pass within hail of me; but what if my strength gave out before she came? For my strength was ebbing fast. I had been without food since noon, I had walked many miles, swimming is an exacting exercise, and I had still to exert myself resolutely, with the tide running fast, to maintain my present position. My limbs moved mechanically, my head was very dull and heavy, and there was a sort of a tingling in my ears. I knew I was going fast.

"A little gleam of parting waters, a black mass looming blacker than the darkness, and I summoned all my energies for a shout:

"'Little Lady, ahoy!'

A voice came from the darkness: 'Little Lady it is. Who are you?'

"'Lay to and throw a rope over your starboard quarter.'

"The lugger was not thirty yards distant. I made my last effort and swam to her. A rope was thrown; they hauled me on board; and I had just time to give my warning, before I felll fainting on the deck.

"When I came to, the last keg of our cargo was being lowered into the sea. We were some little distance up the coast, and floats were attached to the kegs so that we might be able to find them again. So expeditiously was all this done, that it was only some two hours afterwards when we beat cautiously up the channel and cast anchor opposite the mouth of the gully. We pulled ashore in our boat. As she grounded, and we leaped out, dark figures started up all around, lights flashed upon us, and we were surrounded by soldiers.

"'In the King's name!' said the young officer, advancing with his sword drawn, and his cloak thrown back to show his scarlet uniform.

"It was a picturesque group, illuminated by the flickering light of the soldiers' torches. My tall old grandsire with his weather-beaten face and gray hair; the boyish, handsome young officer, bright with scarlet and steel; the stolid seamen in their Jerseys and sou'-westers; the soldiers with their bronzed faces and glittering accoutrements; and, I suppose, myself, keeping under shelter of my stalwart grandsire, disguised as I was in a suit of oil-skins and a big sou'-wester that almost covered my rebellious hair.

"My grandfather said nothing when the young lieutenant ordered the sergeant to board the lugger, and only a quiet twinkle of his keen gray eye showed his enjoyment of the scene. He stood looking up at the sky, while the lieutenant kept his eyes fixed on the ground, and toyed with his sword and belt. The soldiers had to row, and clumsily enough they did it, provoking one of the stolid seamen to a loud guffaw which was instantly suppressed.

"The sergeant was back again pretty soon his red face purple with wrath. 'We've been, made fools of, sir!' he exclaimed, saluting the lieutenant. 'Nothing on board except some nets.'

"The lieutenant's face fell for an instant; then he looked at the sergeant's wrathful countenance, and bit his lips to keep from smiling.

"The sergeant was at white heat. 'With your permission, sir, I'll search these fellows,' he said.

"'If you like,' answered the lieutenant, carelessly.

"The search was soon accomplished, and they found nothing that they wanted. I had kept behind my grandfather's back, hoping to escape observation. But the sergeant caught me by the wrist. Here my grandfather interposed:

"'There is nothing contraband on that boy,' he said, peremptorily.

"'We'll soon see that,' answered the soldier, grasping my wrist until I could have screamed with pain.

"My grandfather did not strike him, but administered a kind of push with his heavy shoulder, that sent the sergeant, big as he was, staggering a yard or two. With the loosing of his hold, I slipped, and almost fell; off went my sou'-wester, and down, alas! streamed my long brown hair all over me. The young officer instantly stepped between the sergeant and me.

"'I don't think we need to search this youngster,' he said, in a tone of quiet authority. '*He* is not likely to have anything contraband about him. Where have you been, to-night?' he added, turning to my grandfather, while I got into the background, conscious that the young gentleman's eyes had found me out.

"'Lobster fishing,' answered my grandfather, unblushingly.

"'Not much sport, I'm afraid,' said the lieutenant, looking abstractedly over my grandfather's shoulder.

"'Not a great deal,' answered my grandfather. 'But we've taken as much as you, sir. Perhaps you would like to come with us some time, and we might do better.'

"'Perhaps I will,' answered the officer, still glancing over the other's shoulder. 'Meanwhile, I am sorry to have caused you or yours any annoyance. Good night to you. Fall in, men!'

"And away they went. But my grandfather gave up the trade after that, and sold the lugger."

Grandmamma paused, and looked at grandpapa with a smile.

"And did you never see the lieutenant again after that?" inquired a bright girl of fourteen, with long brown hair, probably like what grandmamma's once was.

"My dear," said grandpapa, "I was the lieutenant!"

General Miscellany.

From The Argosy.

BLOWING BUBBLES.

Children are we, our airy bubbles blowing,
Laughing, we see them lightly float away;
Life's sterner side unheeding, or unknowing,
We clutch at pleasure while 'tis called to-day.

To-day, and yet to-day, and so Time wingeth,
And armor rusts the while, and hearts grow cold;
The bubble's gone, e'en with the mirth it bringeth,
Cheerless and lone, we wake to find us old.

For wind-blown fame we see men striving, dying;
'Tis self-hood all—a bubble at the best,
We sacrifice to self, all else denying,
Upon the altar of a vague unrest.

While Life, the hydra-headed, round us teeming,
Demands our hearts and brains, to work and fight,
And burning questions press, while we lie dreaming,
And wrongs cry out, which we might help to right.

On one hand Ease, all earnest labor shirking,
Ignoble Ease, ere noble Rest be won;
Upon the other—in the furrows working
Through noon's fierce glare, and in the end, "Well done!"

THE CARE OF MODERN SILVER PLATE.

The care of silver is becoming in many families quite a serious question; the multiplication of articles of plate, whether of solid silver or only plated ware, is a very doubtful good. Nevertheless, the ingenuity of man is tasked year by year, to find some new device, some new style of knife or spoon, to say nothing of larger pieces, to meet the constant demand for novelties and so-called conveniences, whose utility is, after all, somewhat doubtful.

With each new article that comes into the house, comes an added care to the housekeeper, who must often be more inclined to groan, than to smile, at the sight of the bright polished or chased surface, at first so beautiful, but alas, soon to become discolored, scratched and battered. Our grandmothers had the advantage of us in two respects—they were content with less luxurious surroundings than are obtained to-day. Silver ware was not with them an article of almost universal and every-day use, as it is now, but was reserved for state occasions, or, at least, was cared for by careful and appreciative hands.

How many silver porringers or teapots will our grandchildren see? Even, however, had the silver of fifty years since been subjected to as hard usage as is meted to that of to-day, it would not have suffered to the same extent. At that time all plate was either solid silver, or a hard silver alloy soldered to the baser metal in the brick, before it was rolled or stamped into the shape of the article. This alloy, which was usually coin silver, (that is, silver carrying seven to ten per cent of copper,) took a brilliant polish, and kept it a long time, owing to its greater hardness.

Since the art of electro-plating has been discovered, much silver plate is prepared in this way, and consists of some cheap metal with a thin film of pure silver deposited upon the outer surface by the action of a battery.

This surface, when the article leaves the manufacturer's hands, has a beautiful lustre; but pure silver, being soft, is easily scratched, and when once it is dulled it is almost impossible to restore its brilliancy; and since the coating of silver is very thin, it soon wears off, and the baser metal beneath stands revealed.

There is still another reason why silver, even the solid article, is a more troublesome possession now, than in past times. We have to pay, and sometimes we pay very dear, for our many and boasted modern improvements. Our ancestors did without many things which we consider essential to comfort, but they escaped more than they lost. We have furnaces, illuminating gas, and bathrooms in our convenient houses, but with these, and because of these, we have almost inevitably more or less sulphuretted hydrogen gas and sewer gas. Our silver plate is, perhaps, more sensitive to the influence of these substances, than we are ourselves, and reveals, by its discoloration, tarnish, and consequent demand for frequent cleaning, the presence of noxious elements of which we are very possibly unconscious.

The extent of the trouble laid upon the housekeeper by her abundance of silver, is indicated by the number of preparations for cleaning and polishing, which flood the market and thrust themselves everywhere upon her attention. Each one claims excellence over all others, and promises results more marvelous, with the expenditure of less time and strength, than anything ever before offered for sale. It would be interesting to know the amount drawn annually from the purses of much-enduring womankind, by this one class of articles; it could not fail to reach a pretty large figure. If these preparations really do perform what they promise, if they clean the silver quicker or better than the substances commonly used, and if they bestow a brilliant and permanent polish, as many of them profess to do, the money spent on them is not all wasted, for what is better worth paying for than that which really saves time and labor? The two permanently valuable possessions of man, and the basis of all wealth and welfare. Let us consider for a moment the work which a good silver polish has to do. If silver is only soiled by ordinary use, it is best cleaned by careful washing and wiping, with brisk rubbing with a piece of chamois skin. A few drops of ammonia added to the water in which it is washed, will aid in the process. Silver does not need rubbing with powder as often as is commonly thought. If time, or exposure to harsh treatment and to foul gasses has left a tarnish which fails to yield to this care, it is because a thin film of some chemical compound of silver has been formed on the surface. (The dark stain of the sulphide is well known.) In order to restore the brightness to such a discolored surface, it is necessary to remove the objectionable film, and since we know of no safe solvent for the dark salts of silver, which will not as well dissolve the metal, we must resort to friction. For this, the substance used must be entirely free from any gritty or sharp particles, for the soft silver is easily defaced beyond remedy.

A good silver polish has then to fulfil three conditions. First, it must be clean, free from any grease, and it may contain ammonia or alcohol, to take away any greasy film left in careless washing. Secondly, it must not contain any chemical which can harm the metal. Thirdly, it must contain a very fine powder, free from any grit or sharp grains, which will nevertheless be hard enough to remove by gentle friction, the stained surface. Three substances fulfil these conditions — rouge, whiting (the purified form, sold as precipitated chalk,) and infusorial silica, often sold as electro-silicon. Of these, whiting is, perhaps justly, the favorite; and if the practice of one good housekeeper is followed, namely, to stir it up with water and carefully float off the fine portion and collect it on a cloth, leaving the coarse grains behind, it is probably as good as any powder need be.

Of one thing the housekeeper may be sure, that in nine cases out of ten, whiting, more or less pure, or chalk, will form the basis of her fifty-cent box or bottle of silver polish. A little organic coloring matter is often added when rouge is not, and the liquid polishes contain alcohol or ammonia. No alchemy has yet obviated the need of care and knowledge on the part of the housekeeper, and she must teach gentle handling of electro-plate, must not allow the direful clatter of the knives and forks and spoons, so often heard, if she wishes to keep the surface smooth. She must also look well to the material in which silver is wrapped when it is laid away. Tissue paper is best, and Canton flannel is next; woolen flannel should not be used either to wrap silver in or to rub it with, since sulphur is used in the manufacture or dressing of flannel, and sulphur in all its forms is a thing which we wish to keep from contact with silver.—*Boston Transcript.*

ANIMALS ACQUIRING HUMAN SPEECH.

A writer in the *Journal of Science* deals with the interesting subject of the attempts of certain of the lower animals to acquire human speech. At the outset the observer is struck by the curious fact that the most successful attempts of this nature have not been made by the animals that are usually held to rank nearest to humanity, but by certain birds. M. A. Rouion tells of a dog that can pronounce the words *ma mamma*. Considering the intelligence of dogs, it is perhaps a matter of surprise that such stories are not commoner. It has been suggested that the cause may be in the difference in the structure of the vocal organs. At all events the lower mammalia as a rule do not learn human speech.

It is the parrot and not the monkey that learns to talk. This has struck the observant negro, who is said to have a theory that the monkey can speak but will not do so, lest he should be made to work. If the monkeys had arrived at this generalization, they would soon find that even the mutes must do something in the complex organization of civilized life. It is clear, however, that in addition to the possession of certain physiological and mental characteristics, an animal must be in close contact with man before he can be expected to become familiar with his speech. It is evident that the animals that would appear most promising for such an experiment are not available for the purpose. They do not increase in captivity, and hence the hereditary influences of selective development carried on for generations is entirely absent. It is gravely doubted by some whether the birds that imitate the speech of man have any perception whatever of the meaning of the words they use. Do they employ their phrases with definite purpose or intention, or do they merely reproduce what they hear, as a boy may imitate the quack of a duck or the grunt of a pig? The writer of the article mentioned recites the case of a parrot which always preferred the petition, "Give Polly a bit, if you please," when it saw that food was being prepared, but did not offer that observation at any other time. He also mentioned a magpie at Stowmarket that knew and used with accuracy the names of several members of the family.

The Abbe Gras has two parrots that use general phrases with strict appropriateness. When a supply of seeds is given to Coco she cries. "Here is something good." If her companion screams he says, "come, Cocotte, don't scream; sing." If her request is complied with she patronizingly observes, "You sing well; oh, very well!" M. Gras was giving some directions to his housekeeper when Coco interjected, "How; don't you understand?" Intelligent parrots occasionally vary their phrases, and, like children who are learning to talk, never speak of themselves in the first person. The child calls itself "Baby," as the parrot styles itself "Polly." The bird and the child alike puzzle and blunder in conning over a new phrase, and have especial difficulty in mastering the final part of the sentence. Considering what an individual bird can accomplish, it would be rash to limit the possibilities of that which might be if generation after generation of clever parrots were matched. "Perhaps," says the writer, "in these days of cram and of the equal rights of animals we may in five centuries have magpies in the fifth and sixth standards, macaws preparing for the examination of the Science and Art Department, and cockatoos—sweet bird graduates—taking their degrees at the University of London.

GLUCOSE.

What it is and how it is made--The Extent of the Manufacture.

A paper on glucose or starch sugar, prepared by W. H. Pitt, M. D., and published in the second annual report of the New York State Board of Health, is an interesting description of the nature and process of manufacture of this substance. Although artificial glucose has been manufactured to a considerable extent in some of the countries of Europe for thirty or forty years, it is only within a comparatively short time that it has found a market in the United States. Physiologically considered, it is, when pure and uncontaminated with other compounds, a good and wholesome food. In 1811, Prof. Kirchhoff, a Russian chemist, discovered that if starch paste be boiled for a certain time with a little sulphuric acid, a part of the starch is converted into starch sugar or glucose. From that time to the present, the manufacture of glucose has been carried on with varied success. While it is only a few years since this industry has developed to the enormous extent seen in the factories at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria, the daily average consumption of corn in the American and the Buffalo factories of the city of Buffalo, is 14,500 bushels, the manufacture giving employment to 1200 men, of whom 300 or 400 are kept at work making barrels and boxes for shipping the product. Starch in green fruits is changed into sugar in the process of ripening. In seeds containing the embryo plant, it is stored up mostly unchanged for the future growth of the plant, and nature furnishes the means of its change into glucose at the proper time. In imitation of the natural metamorphosis of starch into sugar, the chemist can bring about precisely the same change by adding dilute acids or malt. The artificial production of glucose from starch by the acid process, the one in general use, can be most profitably carried on by using those grains, tubers or roots which contain starch in the greatest quantity.

In this country, corn, on account of its abundance, and the percentage of starch it contains, is found to be the best material, but potatoes, for a like reason, are mostly used in Europe. The process of manufacture, up to a certain stage, is precisely similar to that of the manufacture of starch. After the starch is produced it is treated with water, and the mixture is drawn off into wooden converters. The temperature is raised to 212° Fahrenheit, and to the starch paste is added from one and a half to two per cent of sulphuric acid, and the whole is boiled about three hours. At the end of this time the starch, or as much of it as possible, has been converted into glucose, and dissolved in the acid water. The acid sugar solution is now treated with marble dust or chalk, which combines with the acid, forming gypsum, which settles to the bottom, leaving the clear, sweet water in a nearly neutral condition. To remove the last traces of sulphuric acid, lime cream is added until the test shows no free acid. Other purifications follow, and the liquid is filtered, after which it is boiled in vacuo at 130° Fahrenheit. The result is common glucose. Cane sirup, added to give color and more sweetness, makes the sirup sold by grocers and retail dealers.

A BUTTON AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

A reporter picked up a brass button on the sidewalk in East Fourteenth street last night, on which was engraved, "Cincinnati Police Force." A seedy-looking individual approached, and addressed the gatherer of news thus:

"That's my button, young fellow, and I have been looking for it for half an hour. I am hungry, but I wouldn't take five dollars for it. I was on the Cincinnati police for six years, and was broken from the force on account of politics. That button saved me from being killed by a thief. See where it is flattened. I arrived here Thursday, and have been roaming the city looking for a job. Yes sir, I am hungry, but I wouldn't take five dollars for that button." The reporter handed the man the button, and winked at him.

"Too fly, eh?" ejaculated the tramp, as he hobbled away.

The button was soon shining in the glare of the big lights in front of the Union Square Theatre, and its owner was watching it from standing room against the bill board. "Do you catch many at that game?" asked the reporter, as he suddenly tapped the tramp on the shoulder. The individual stepped back, but recovering himself, said, good-naturedly: "It all depends on who picks up the button. The best biters are the fellows who are walking along with girls on their arms. The women generally see it first and go for it. Then I comes up and gets off my yarn. Ten to one I get a nickle."

"Did you ever catch a policeman?"

"Did I? Well, you can just bet I have! I have drawn the sympathy right out of many a New York 'cop,' and they say that is a hard thing to do. The other night, a policeman of the Eighteenth precinct picked it up in Third Avenue, and when I spoke to him he arrested me. 'You played it on me for fifteen cents, night before last,' said he, 'and I've a great mind to yank you in; but,' said he, 'if you give it to the man on Nineteenth street beat, I'll let you go and give you a quarter.' So I landed it opposite a gas light just before the fellow came along swinging his club. He did not see it, and I had to plant it in front of eight lights before he jumped for it. Guess he thought it was a ten dollar gold piece. He only panned out ten cents and a chaw of tobacco. I believe they now call him 'Buttons' in the East Twenty-Second Street station."

"Have you ever taken in any great politicians?"

"Yes; 'Shed' Shook, who stooped for it in front of the Morton House, gave me a quarter. Ex-Judge Duffy, who failed to recognize, chipped in a few pennies at the same time, and I have worked the sidewalks in front of the Blossom Club, Tammany Hall, and other resorts for politicians, for all they are worth."—*New York World.*

SIGNS AND OMENS.

Prevalence of Superstition Among the Educated and "Superior" Classes.

The great crop of disasters with which the year has opened has developed a large amount of superstition among people whom education is supposed to have made phlegmatic—those who delight to style themselves "the superior classes." I have been astonished to find sensible people brooding over signs and omens, accidents and comets, and wondering whether, after all, there might not be something in the prophecy made by Wiggins, the Canadian seer, that New York would be swept by a destroying tempest in March. My opinion has been asked with great seriousness several times, and I have as seriously called attention to the fact that the ball season ends and Lent begins on the 7th of February, and New York has plenty of time to sit in sackcloth and ashes in anticipation of the March cataclysm. A curious addition to the current catalogue of signs and omens is found in the stoppage of many of the public clocks, and the climax was reached when the hands of the clock in Trinity Church spire ceased to move, and for the first time in forty years Wall street's great time-piece refused to move. There were men looking at the frozen machinery, who shook their heads, as if doubting whether the machinery of the world might not next play some tricks upon quiet people. It is commonly supposed that superstition is mostly confined to the country; but in a long residence here I have heard more marvels about city houses than in all the rest of the country put together. Ghosts have walked the parapets of houses and in quiet city churchyards; unearthly noises and clankings of chains have been heard in cellars that ought to be orderly; in a house where two score of ladies lived, the inmates have heard in the twilight the rustling of an uncanny silk dress, and have opened their doors upon a white-haired woman who sat sobbing in a rocking-chair; and on the elevated railroads today it said that the shades of the employes and passengers who have lost their lives on the rail flit up and down the tracks. These are but a type of the legends of a great city. One cannot argue about them, as they come from a secret spring in the imagination which cannot be reached by cold words. So it happens that the Cimbria has gone down amid a shoal of superstitious accompaniments, and the disaster is followed by a ridiculous species of dread which is as far as possible opposed to the bustling, money-making spirit of Gotham.—*New York Letter.*

HOW HE MANAGED THE INDIANS.

Whoop Up is a town in Canada, on the border of civilization. It was originally what is called in the northwest a "whiskey stockade," but has lately grown into something of a village. The stockade was built by men who had a practical knowledge of Indian fighting and trading. It enclosed three acres, and the buildings were of heavy logs, with openings only on the inner square. The business consisted of buying skins from the Indians, and paying for them as much as possible in whiskey. The Indians would fill themselves full of the reduced high wines or adulterated whiskey of the traders, and, when they were fighting drunk, would be enticed outside of the wall. Then the gates were shut, and the savages were left to fight out their fury among themselves. Next day the thrifty traders went out to bury the dead, succor the wounded, and drive away the rest. "I never get drunk myself, when I trade whiskey with the Injuns," says David Akers, the present owner, who considers himself a reformer of the old methods. "So of course I can watch its effects on them, an' as soon as I see one gettin' a leetle too much, I put more water in his licker. I give it to the critters weak enough to begin with, but the second cup is allers weaker'n the fust. But I never kick 'em out, or refuse to give 'em a drink as long as they have anything to trade. I never kick 'em out anyhow, and I seldom refuse 'em a drink. Ye see, after they get so fur I just give 'em good, pure water out o' the river, but I never refuse 'em. They like me too, coz they don't have a headache next morning. I jist keep 'em feeling good and rich, and jolly, but they never get drunk enough to hurt one another, or cut, or shoot, on my whiskey. No, sir-e-e, not as long as there's good water in the river."—*New York Sun.*

THE TREATMENT FOR A COLD.

The *Monthly Magazine*, London, reports Dr. Graham as saying that it is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught, to make the room a person sits in, much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bedclothes, wrap up in flannel, and drink a large quantity of hot tea, gruel, or other slops, because it will invariably increase the feverishness, and in the majority of instances, prolong, rather than lessen, the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining inoculated persons in warm rooms will make their smallpox more violent by augmenting the general heat and fever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the present complaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England, among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and in fact, many medical practitioners recommend a reduced atmosphere, and frequent draughts of cold fluid, as the most efficacious remedy for a recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric.

Dr. Graham further says:

It is generally supposed that it is the exposure to a cold or wet atmosphere which produces the effect called cold, whereas it is returning to a warm temperature after exposure, which is the real cause of the evil. When a person in the cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws in his breath the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe, into the lungs, and consequently diminishes the heat of these parts. As long as a person continues in the cold air, he feels no bad effects from it, [illegible] he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comfortable drink to keep out the cold, it is said. The inevitable consequence is, that he will find he has taken cold. He feels a shivering which makes him draw nearer the fire, but all to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself, the more he chills. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of the heat.

To avoid this, when you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or, if you cannot avoid that, you should keep for a considerable time at as great a distance as possible, and above all, refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded on the same principle as the treatment of any part of the body when frost-bitten. If it were brought to the fire it would soon mortify, whereas, if rubbed with snow, no bad consequences follow from it. Hence, if the following rule were strictly observed—when the whole body, or any part of it is chilled, bring it to its natural feeling and warmth by degrees—the frequent colds we experience in winter would, in a great measure, be prevented.

THE CZAR'S DEVICES.—A complete circumlocution office of mystification was devised for delaying plots and throwing dust in the eyes of conspirators. In one case, which has hitherto escaped record, the Nihilists were suspected of having driven a mine beneath the railway line from Gatschina to St. Petersburg. Under the pretence of a desire to recover an old telegraph wire, said to have been lost thirty years ago, (such was the story told by the official, and copied by the non-official press,) a large staff of workmen were employed to search for the hidden danger. Nothing, however, was found—not even the lost wire. In the meantime the Czar wished to pay one of his rare and rapid, but almost always nocturnal, visits, to the capital. What was to be done? The police decided upon a ruse. The Imperial railway carriage was ostentatiously brought from its shed, and as ostentatiously made to perform the journey between Gatschina and St. Petersburg, on a date ostentatiously given as that of the Emperor's arrival. The empty carriage arrived without accident, thus proving the safety of the line; and when the real journey took place a little time afterward, its secrecy was well kept, the Czar traveling, in the most literal sense, "Darkly and at dead of night."—*London Globe.*

A MARKSMAN LOSES HIS REPUTATION.

Years ago, in the early days of the Comstock excitement, Pat Holland, now postmaster and coroner in a little town in Cochise county, Arizona, was the most respected man in the State. He had the reputation of being a dead shot with a pistol. Of course, this accomplishment made him feared by everybody, and there was no man in Virginia so bold as to cross him in public. Pat acquired his reputation by shooting on the stage, and could knock an apple off his son's head with an accuracy and carelessness which combined to impress the public far more than the manner in which the painstaking William Tell performed the feat with an arrow. Finally Pat secured a young lady who would allow an apple to be shot off her flaxen roll, and when Pat executed the feat he would throw his keen eye at the girl, and then poll his orbs up into the gallery, and without looking at his mark, send a bullet through the fruit. This was put down on the bills as "Pat Holland's psychological feat of shooting from memory," and drew crowded houses. One night he advertised to shoot apples from twelve young ladies' heads in succession, and only take one look at the crowd. Piper's opera house was packed with men at $1 a head, and when the curtain rose, twelve immaculate ballet dancers were in line along the wings, each with an apple on her head. Pat stepped to the footlights and bowed amid tremendous applause. He had a six-shooter in each hand, and the stage manager announced that he would shoot the last six apples with his left hand. Casting his eye along the line, he took a long breath, a steady position, and then faced the audience. Lifting his revolver, he began to shoot in rapid succession, and the apples began to fly out of sight amid the breathless silence of the audience. The curious part of the performance, however, lay in the fact that by the time Pat had fired six shots all the apples had disappeared, yet he kept right on banging away with his left hand, amid roars of laughter and derision. To cap the climax, two apples got tangled together and remained dangling from the edge of a scene in plain sight of the audience. The trick was at once apparent. Each apple had a fine thread attached, and at the shot was jerked quickly out of sight. The supes behind the scenes, who pulled the strings, got confused at Pat's rapid firing, and half the apples disappeared before the time. Two were snatched off simultaneously, and the strings overlapping in the air brought the apples together, where they hung to the edge of the scene, the strings being on each side. This ended Holland's career as a public soloist on the pistol, and the public gradually came to look upon him as an ordinary mortal. Soon after that he got into a street row in Pioche and fired twelve shots in a densely populated portion of the city without killing a man. But for attempting to do too much at once he might have gone to Congress from this State years ago.

HOW FEW CHILDREN SING.

It is very strange that so few children are heard singing about the streets, or even in their own homes, while in all old-story-books there is always a child carolling at work or play. This change for the worse is probably due to the erroneous impression some parents have that it is injurious to train a child's voice in singing, yet children use their voices in crying, laughing, calling, and talking, and they don't wear out.

Any one who has ever heard an infant choir at Christmas-eve in the convent school must realize what exquisite melody the childish voice is capable of, or, to take a commoner experience those who have listened to the boy choristers in church are always gratified. It is usually supposed that these are all exceptional voices, but how does the choirmaster find them? He simply advertises for boys to sing in a church, and takes his choice out of those who apply.

The greatest living singer, Patti, was as eminent as a child as at the present time, and travelled the world over, singing at concerts. Good voices are not unusual, but good training is. There is but one right use of voice, and when only the right muscles are trained properly for the production of pure singing tones, distinct articulation is the positive result, and a steady growth of voice both as to purity and strength. This winter education in singing is becoming as fashionable for children as education in dancing. Classes are formed and placed under the best teachers, and in a short time the results delight the parents of the little ones and astonish their friends.

MARRIAGE IN NORWAY.—As soon as a young man and young woman are engaged in Norway, no matter in what rank of life, betrothal rings are exchanged. These rings are worn ever afterward by the men, as well as by the women. The consequence is that one can always tell a married man, or at least, an engaged man, in Norway, in the same way as one can tell a married woman in England when she shows her hand. Gold rings are used by the rich, but silver, either solid or in filagree, by the poor. There is no married man in Norway, no matter how humble he may be, who does not bear this outward mark of his submission to the matrimonial bond. But this is not all. As soon as a man is engaged he has calling-cards printed, with the name of his fiancee immediately below his own.

Wit and Humor.

From the Chicago Herald.

THE HOG.

BY J. C. MILNE.

We sing the Hog!—not those in common sties;
But that which roamed unpenned in Paradise,
And furnished—next to that "best gift," dear madam—
An extra spare rib for old Father Adam.
But if you doubt, when Eden's garden fair
Bloomed fresh and lovely, that the pig was there,
You'll certainly own (please don't forget)
He went with Noah in out of the wet;
Yet there are some who this fact would dispute;
And out of that old ark would crowd the brute!

Said my friend Dean to me the other day
(My friend, the treasurer) in his tauntin' way,
How can you prove, sir, that in Noah's boat
The hog was gathered with the sheep and goat?
Of that, quoth I, one can not be mistaken,
For wasn't it then that Noah saved his bacon?
And did he not, though on the surging brine,
Have his Ham there whene'er he chose to dine?
Dean ceased to bristle—'lowed 'twas even so;
The "critter" figured at the cattle-show!

O, much abused and much despised beast!
Men slight thee most who know thy merits least;
Who would make light of thee should try thee first,
Then with thy praise they inter-lard their verse.
Without thy presence at the festive board,
Tickling the palate of creation's lord,
In bake or fry, or even in a stew,
Pray what could we or our good housewives do?
Sore grief would seize then many a bosom stout,
If but perchance the hog should once "step out,"
And life become, 'mid all its varying scenes,
Like Sunday morning without pork and beans!

On beef and mutton Englishmen expand,
But pork is the crowning glory of our land;
Pigs are true patriots—in the Buckeye State
They die to make her Cincinnati great.
Pork to the Jew is every way unclean,
Howe'er prepared, with or without his bean.
Though Paul felt free from Moses here to swerve,
The Jew still deems it binding to observe,
We go with Paul, as every one supposes,
As for the Jew, why—he may go to Moses!

THAT WICKED RING.

Three or four years ago, when there was a grip on the potato market, there lived near an interior village in this State a farmer named Peters. He raised good crops, paid his debts, and was down on rings of all sorts. The price of potatoes kept going up and up, and the old farmer grew uneasy. He came into the village every evening to see how the market stood, and although he never said much it was evident that he would burst his hoops pretty soon if things continued in that way. At length the climax came. One evening the old man and his son had a warm corner in a grocery, when a citizen entered with a newspaper in his hand and said:

"This newspaper says that the price of potatoes is certain to advance again before the week is out."

"What!" exclaimed Peters, "another advance in 'taters?"

"Yes, the Lord only knows what is to become of the poor if this potato ring isn't bursted!"

The farmer arose, buttoned his old white overcoat clear to his chin, brought his fist down hard on the cheese-box, and sternly said: "The time has come! I've stood it, and stood it as long as I can, and now I'm going to act! George, we'll go home and get ready to throw fifty-six bushels of peachblows on the market tomorrow, and smash that wicked ring all to pieces!"

A CITIZEN of Paducah, Ky., recently became possessed of a litter of pups of an utterly worthless breed, but, being a humane man, was averse to slaughtering them. So he proposed to the Captain of a steamer that he should take them up the Tennessee and try to give them away to the denizens of that region. The Captain assented and told the owner to put them in a basket, cover the same with mosquito-netting and invoice them to some person in Florence, Ala., at a value of $25 each. This was done, and the basket of pups placed at the foot of the cabin stairway, where they were surrounded by an admiring throng, the Captain occasionally speaking a good word for them. Before the boat reached Johnsonville every pup in the basket had been stolen and spirited away by the admirers of choice dog-flesh on board. Why is it that horse jockeys and dog fanciers are so tricky?

A GEORGIA couple waited over four years for a good opportunity to elope, and just as it came the girl's father took the young man by the hand and said: "Speak up to her, Thomas! I know she loves you and I'd be tickled to death to have you for a son-in-law."

A COASTER loaded with lumber was overtaken off Thatcher's Island by a barque. When the two vessels came abreast, the usual salutations were exchanged: "Barque ahoy!" called out the coaster's captain in a high tenor. "Hullo!" said the captain of the barque in a deep bass. "Where're you bound?" "Boston." "Where're you from?" "Valparaiso." "How long 've you been out?" "One hundred days." Then came the barque's turn. "Schooner ahoy!" "Hullo!" "Where're you bound?" "Boston." "Where're you from?" "Bangor." "How long 've you been out?" "Been out all night."

A COUNTRY girl, who was being treated to ice-cream for the first time, was asked by her "young man" how she liked it. "It tastes pretty good," was the reply; "but I always prefer my pudding hot."

A BOSTON young lady of wealth and position has astonished "society" by cutting and making her own wedding dress. She also intended to make her own wedding cake, but the board of health interfered.

Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE IS MADE EXCLUSIVELY from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness** and **General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

VEGETINE. The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

2teop3

WHEAT BITTERS. THE Great LIQUID FOOD FOR BLOOD, BRAIN AND NERVES.

IT'S A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE MEDICINE, RICH IN PHOSPHATES AND NOT A CHEAP, ALCOHOLIC DRINK. Highly recommended by Chemists and Physicians as A POSITIVE TONIC, ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE, as it does not stimulate the brain or irritate the system and leave deleterious effects. On the contrary, it furnishes just that which is necessary to the brain, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies the heart's blood, and thereby makes only the best flesh, bone and muscle. It works wonders, curing NERVOUS and GENERAL DEBILITY, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA. Produces a healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, fortifying the system against the miasmatic influences, and will be found invaluable in all pulmonary and bronchial difficulties. DELICATE FEMALES, NURSING MOTHERS and WEAKLY CHILDREN can find no remedy equal to this healthful blood and nerve food tonic. For sale by all Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by WHEAT BITTERS CO., Office 19 Park Place, New York City.

20teop1

Hear what one member of the profession testifies regarding the scientific preparation of a brother member.

MR. DAWLEY has been in the drug business in the city of Providence twenty-five years as clerk and proprietor in good standing, and knows whereof he affirms.—ED.

MR. D. says: "For many years I have suffered, intensely at times, with what is generally called rheumatism. When first attacked I was confined to my bed and could not walk a step. I could not bear the weight of the bedclothes, so excruciating was the agony I endured. I always noticed that before these attacks came on my kidneys were affected; before there would be any pain in my limbs or any swelling of joints or limbs, the color of the secretions from the kidneys would be very dark and the odor strong and feverish. The last attack was very severe, about five years ago, and I was confined to the house several weeks, and was unable to attend to business in three months. During the time I was confined at home and the time of my convalescence I employed four of the best doctors that I could obtain, but none of them gave me permanent relief, for they did not go to work at the cause of the trouble. Having been acquainted with the proprietor of Hunt's Remedy a long time I was induced by him to give it a trial, hoping that it might reach the seat of the disease; and after taking one bottle I found myself very much improved, and after taking the second I was feeling better than I had after any previous attacks. During many months previous to taking the Remedy my hands and fingers would be much swollen and stiff every morning; my left side, in the region of stomach and spleen, was very lame and sensitive; at times I would be taken with severe cramps over the spleen, and be obliged to apply mustard or cayenne for temporary relief; I was very nervous nights and could not sleep; I was obliged to be very particular in my diet, and my physical system was sadly demoralized. Since I have taken Hunt's Remedy systematically all these things have changed; I have no swollen hands or limbs, no pains or cramps in the side, can eat all kinds of food, sleep soundly and get thoroughly rested, and my kidneys are active and perform their functions promptly, thus taking out of the system all the poisonous secretions which contaminate the whole system where the kidneys do not act efficiently. My friends, what Hunt's Remedy has done for me it will do for all of you. I believe it to be the only sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary organs. Respectfully, E. R. DAWLEY, 454 Broad Street."

HEART DISEASE.

IS YOUR HEART SOUND? *Many people think themselves sick and doctor for kidney or liver troubles, or dyspepsia, while if the truth were known, the real cause is at the heart. The renowned Dr. Clendinning, startlingly says "one-third of my subjects show signs of heart disease." The heart weighs about nine ounces, and yet man's twenty-eight pounds of blood passes through it once in a minute and a-half, resting not day or night! Surely this subject should have careful attention. Dr. Graves a celebrated physician has prepared a specific for all heart troubles and kindred disorders. It is known as* **Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator** *and can be obtained at your druggists, $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5 by express. Send stamp for Dr. Graves' thorough and exhaustive treatise.* (1) *F. E. Ingalls, Sole American Agent, Concord, N. H.*

HEART TROUBLES.

eop35

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. **PILES.** THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of **Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.**

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion, and Epidemics.

Use as a gargle for the throat, as a wash for the person, and as a disinfectant for the house.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious diseases.

Perfectly harmless used internally or externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle. Pint bottles $1. 22

Sawing Made Easy

With the Monarch Lightning Saw!

Sent on 30 Days Test Trial.

A boy 16 years old can saw logs fast and easy. MILES MURRAY, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 2 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. A great saving of labor and money. Sent on Test Trial. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address, MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Wheeler's Eclipse Wind Engines.

Over 11,000 of these noiseless self-regulating storm-proof mills in use. Tested 15 years. The favorite wherever known. That it "should bear the palm above all others" is due to its intrinsic merits. It is built of the best of materials and constructed upon thoroughly scientific principles. Runs in a lighter breeze than any Wind Engine with which it has ever competed. Below see extracts from letters:

DAMON & SONS, Atlantic House, Nantasket, say:—"We heartily endorse all the merits which you claim, as a durable, cheap, and reliable method of obtaining water."

HARVEY D. PARKER, Parker House, Boston, writes:—"I do unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Wind Engine I ever saw, and all that can be desired."

G. W. HOLLIS, Brighton, Mass., says:—I am convinced that it is a first class Mill in every respect. I have had one on my sheep barn for nine years, which has given perfect satisfaction."

DR. DIO LEWIS writes:—"This Windmill seems to me the most perfect piece of mechanism I have ever seen. I think of you gratefully every time I hear the water pouring into my tank in the attic."

For circulars apply to L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

52w15

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. We GIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to all. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

10teow5

SCROFULA,

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own and many other cases within his knowledge.

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald,* B. W. BALL, *Rochester, N. H.,* writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure.* I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

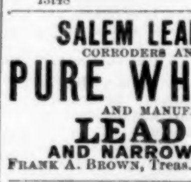
stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures *Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility,* and all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

34 Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.



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SALEM LEAD COMPANY, CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF **PURE WHITE LEAD** AND MANUFACTURERS OF **LEAD PIPE** AND NARROW SHEET LEAD. FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. 1y17 SALEM, MASS.

WE WANT 1000 more **BOOK AGENTS** For Gen. DODGE'S & Gen. SHERMAN'S Bran New Book **THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS.** Introduction by *Gen. Sherman.* Superb Illustrations. This great work was subscribed for by Pres't Arthur, Gen. Grant, and *hundreds of eminent men,* and is indorsed as the most Valuable and Thrilling book *ever written.* It Sells *like wildfire,* and is the grandest chance to coin money ever offered to Agents. Send for Circulars. *Extra Terms.* Specimen Plate, etc., *all free,* to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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TRY **BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT.** IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED **SCIATICA** *after twelve physicians had pronounced the case incurable.* It will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LAME BACK, &C., after all else has failed. Sold by Druggists. 1yeow51

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CARDS NEW CARDS FOR 1883 Name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 ENAMEL CHROMO Cards, no 2 alike, Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVEL-EDGE, and turned corners and plain, 10c. 12 PEARL FLORALS, imp'td, new embossed hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, name covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price Lists &c. 200 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. STEVENS BROS. & CO. Northford, Conn.

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Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

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YOUR NAME in this style type *Minnie St. Rose* On 50 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c. 14 pks. $1. Agts. make 50 per cent. Please send 20c for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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All those who from indiscretions excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical Weekly* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with physician free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

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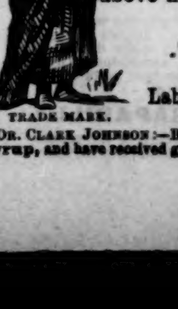

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

GUARANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

TRADE MARK.

ASHBURNHAM DEPOT, Worcester Co., Mass.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—Being troubled badly with Scrofula, I commenced the use of your Indian Blood Syrup, and have received great benefit from it. It cannot be recommended too highly. SUSAN W. LANE.